

**ON THE CRIMINAL ACTS
COMMITTED BY THE U.S.
IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION
TROOPS IN KOREA**

PYONGYANG, KOREA

1970

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C O N T E N T S

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

On the Criminal Acts Committed by the U.S.
Imperialist Aggression Troops in Korea

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

On the Criminal Acts Committed by the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops in Korea

International democratic organizations and democratic social organizations of all countries of the world fighting for peace and social progress!

Peoples of all countries the world over who treasure human rights and dignity!

We have already disclosed and indicted on a number of occasions before you all sorts of thrice-cursed criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea.

The international democratic organizations, the broad democratic social organizations of the world and the peace-loving peoples have sternly denounced the barbarous atrocities of U.S. imperialism against the South Korean people and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

However, the U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea, continue to commit thrice-cursed

criminal atrocities there.

Innumerable are the never-to-be-forgiven, criminal acts committed against the Korean people by the U.S. imperialist aggressors while keeping our fatherland split and opposing the peaceful unification of Korea over the past 20 years and more.

Ever since their occupation of South Korea under the cloak of "liberator," the U.S. imperialist aggression troops have been causing such tragedies as murder and rape, destruction and plunder wherever they set foot, disguising themselves as "helpers," "friends" of the South Korean people.

Upon their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists forcibly disbanded the people's committees, genuine people's power organs established on the initiative of the people, and enforced a fascist military administration. In 1948 they rigged up a colonial puppet regime, abusing the U.N. signboard, and harshly suppressed the patriotic people in South Korea.

In an attempt to extend the fascist colonial ruling system set up in South Korea to the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the U.S. imperialists provoked a criminal war of aggression and perpetrated unprecedented atrocities.

Since the armistice in Korea up to date, U.S. imperialism has been all along occupying South Korea, running wild to unleash a new war and intensifying suppression of the South Korean people with the passing days.

Even at this very moment, in South Korea innocent people are being massacred, women violated

and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people and human dignity trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

The heinous crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea are a shame to mankind and deserve due denunciation.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Association of Democratic Scientists of Korea, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Red Cross Society, which regard it as their lofty mission to safeguard freedom and rights of men, hereby expose part of the atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in the past 20 odd years since their occupation of South Korea and once again indict them before the international democratic organizations, the democratic social organizations of all countries and the people all over the world.

(1)

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism after its defeat

have carried out without hesitation all manner of tyranny and atrocities from the very first day they set foot there.

They made desperate efforts to suppress and strangle completely everything progressive, democratic and patriotic that stood in the way of carrying out their colonial rule.

U.S. imperialism disbanded by force democratic political parties, public organizations and the press organs, and arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random the people demanding freedom, democracy and the right to live.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops who are accustomed to oppress, despise and persecute other nations also daily committed acts of homicide and violence against innocent inhabitants everywhere in South Korea.

As early as May 1946, U.S. imperialism fabricated the so-called "case of forged-note of Jongpansa" to arrest and imprison a large number of patriots and fired right and left at over 2,000 Seoul citizens who came out in demand of the public hearing of the "trial" of the "case," thereby killing and wounding a great many of them.

In July 1946, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops made an attack on the workers of the "Korean Truck Company" who opposed the closedown of the company, seriously injuring scores of them and arresting more than 270 others; and in August that year, they ruthlessly massacred a great number of peasants on Hui-do Island, Muan county, South

Cholla Province, for the reason that they opposed the forced delivery of grain.

On August 15, 1946, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops mobilized even planes and tanks to fire indiscriminately at workers of the Hwasun Coal Mine in South Cholla Province, who had gathered to celebrate the liberation anniversary of the nation. As a result, more than 30 workers were killed and over 500 wounded.

On September 30, 1946, when railway workers in Seoul demanded improved living conditions and democratic rights the U.S. imperialists mobilized 2,000 and more armed policemen as well as tanks, killed several of them and wounded scores of others and then arrested more than 1,700 workers to put them in jail.

Even according to the preliminary data, upwards of 4,200 guiltless people were massacred by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in 1946 alone.

On March 1, 1947, the U.S. imperialists opened fire at a huge crowd of Seoul citizens, mercilessly killing dozens of them on the spot, as they were holding a meeting in commemoration of the historic day of a nation-wide struggle against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

In only 20 days before and after August 15, 1947, in Seoul alone, more than 960 patriots were murdered and over 11,000 people arrested and put into prison by the terrorist group of U.S. imperialism.

In May 1948 in particular, the U.S. imperialist aggressors framed up a puppet "regime" in South Korea and massacred hundreds of thousands of

South Korean people for the purpose of "stabilizing" the rear in preparation for a war of aggression against the Korean people.

On May 10, 1948 alone, the U.S. imperialists murdered 416 persons and injured 858 on charge of opposing the separate "elections" they were rigging up.

Under the direct command of Robert, chief of the then Military Advisory Group of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops stationed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors slaughtered over 35,000 civilians and burned down 10,000 or more civilian houses on Cheju Island alone in ten months from April 1948.

By 1950 they had murdered above 70,000 inhabitants, or one-quarter of the total population of Cheju Island.

When South Korean army men rose in mutiny in Ryosu and Sunchon in October 1948 in opposition to the "punitive operations" directed against the Cheju islanders, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops burned down over 5,000 houses and killed upwards of 6,000 people by mobilizing even airplanes, tanks and warships.

In Sunchon they captured more than 120 school-girls and killed them by beastly methods, and locked up over 300 inhabitants in the Sunchon primary school and then shot over 200 of them to death on the spot, for the reason that they had helped the mutineers.

In May 1949, 17 inhabitants including the old and children were slaughtered in Hwangryong-ri,

Kyongju and 101 residents in Yongdok county.

In 1949, well over 19,000 innocent people were killed in seven counties including Bonghwa county, North Kyongsang Province.

On December 24, 1949, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops burned down all the 22 farm houses in Jonbong-ri, Mungyong county, North Kyongsang Province, dragged out 82 members of 23 families into the paddy-fields in front of the village and shot them dead and then set fire to their bodies.

In another mountain village of Mungyong county, they had 50 odd villagers including women and children lined up on the brink of a pit and massacred them with machineguns.

Showing a photograph of this barbarous massacre in Mungyong county to South Korean puppets, chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group Robert blabbed without compunction: "Such act may be a sinful deed from the humanitarian viewpoint... But you should be mindful that such things may happen any time, if you are to attain your aim."

Due to such blood-curdling, murderous bestialities of U.S. imperialism, above 109,000 patriots and guiltless people were killed and more than 118,600 arrested and imprisoned in the one year of 1949.

From January 1949 to February 1950, 200,000 farm houses were burnt, leaving over one million peasants homeless.

Besides these atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, countless barbarities of all descriptions were committed by individual U.S. army soldiers accustomed to pillage and manslaughter.

(The above-mentioned materials are only a small portion of the facts mainly based on the sources from South Korean publications, news agencies and radios in those days.)

Here are some individual instances of the innumerable crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea during the period before they ignited the war of aggression in Korea.

On November 13, 1945 three U.S. imperialist aggression troops suddenly assaulted Jin Il Dae on the street of Mugyojong, Seoul, one of them threatening him with a pistol, another covering his eyes and the last one beating him at random. The assaulters searched his body and plundered him of a wrist watch and other valuables before fleeing. (South Korean paper *Jayu Shinmun*, Nov. 15, 1945.)

On the street of Buk-ahyonjong, Seoul, on March 6, 1946, three U.S. imperialist aggression army-men threatened Kum Chol, a journalist of *Jayu Shinmun*, aiming revolvers at him, and then robbed him of his money worth over 800,000 *won*, a fountain-pen, the certificate of journalist, a note-book and etc. before they took to flight. (South Korean paper *Jayu Shinmun*, Mar. 8, 1946.)

On January 7, 1947, in a train on the Honam railway line, 24 U.S. imperialist aggression army-men locked up three Korean women carrying children on their backs in the toilet and committed the bestial acts of raping them in turn and beating them. (South Korean paper *Jayu Shinmun*, Jan. 11, 1947.)

On January 16, 1947, several U.S. imperialist aggression army men who intruded into the Mimi Restaurant, Pusan, hit with chairs at random Kim Sam Ryong (34), the keeper of the restaurant, simply because he failed to understand their language. The victim died instantaneously. (South Korean paper *Jayu Shinmun*, Jan. 22, 1947.)

On January 24, 1947, a lieutenant of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and 14 other members of the "U.S. Army Encouragement Detachment for Rice Delivery" intruded into peasant houses in a village of Nampyeong sub-county, Raju county, South Cholla Province, and committed outrageous acts of plundering rice and of arresting, imprisoning and torturing a large number of peasants, and opened fire at the forehead of a peasant named Kim Sam Baek (42), killing him on the spot. (South Korean papers *Seoul Shinmun*, *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, *Dong-a Ilbo*, *Jayu Shinmun*, Jan. 28, 1947.)

On June 8, 1948, pilots of the U.S. imperialist aggression air force bombed and strafed the South Korean fishing boats engaged in fishing in the vicinity of Dokdo Island, sinking 11 boats and killing 14 fishermen, thus perpetrating most wicked brutalities. (South Korean paper *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, Jun. 16 and 18, 1948.)

On June 20, 1948, in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, two U.S. imperialist aggression army men forcibly took a 17-year-old Korean girl named Kim Jong Ja into a mountain and raped her by turns, causing rupture of her internal organs. (South Korean paper *Seoul Shinmun*, Jul. 1, 1948.)

On August 28, 1948, a soldier belonging to the 34th unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army shot a Korean girl passer-by (21) to death with his pistol and buried her as if she was "a woman who had died of illness on her journey" in order to remove traces of his crime, thus committing brutality. (South Korean paper *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, Sept. 4, 1948.)

On June 20, 1949, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in the Inchon Port, committed outrages of firing his rifle at Korean passers-by without reason, shooting one of them through the head to kill him instantly and inflicting a piercing bullet-wound on the private parts of Choi Jin Tae. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, Jun. 23, 1949.)

The above data on the atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops published in the South Korean press are only an extremely small fraction of the actual atrocities committed by them.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops always covered up all the remaining numerous crimes of theirs except those revealed, letting the culprits go scot-free without any punishment.

According to the record of the "U.S. 25th Criminal Investigation Department in South Korea" which fell into the hands of the Korean People's Army when it liberated Seoul in 1950, the cases of crimes committed by the U.S. army soldiers during the period from 1948 to 1949 number about 300 cases even if only grave ones are picked out.

Some of the crimes are given below:

On January 19, 1948, Pvt. Edward G. Gabionski of the Construction Corps, the 6th Cavalry Recon. Unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, fired while on his sentry at Kim Jong Ho who happened to pass by the camp, killing him on the spot, and then searched the victim's pockets to take 30,000 *won* of money. (The "U.S. 25th Criminal Investigation Department in South Korea" — abbreviated to "CID" below — Record No. 1228 dated Jan. 20, 1948.)

On February 19, 1948, Pvt. Charles L. McDonnells and Andrew E. Miller belonging to the 514th Quartermaster Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Inchon broke into the photographic studio of Bae Ho Jun and threatened him with pistols and robbed him of printing paper worth 40,000 *won* of money before escaping. ("CID" Record No. 168 dated Feb. 24, 1948.)

On March 7, 1948, when Bae Man Won (23) and his wife living in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, were passing by the Inchon Hotel, two U.S. imperialist aggression armymen stabbed Bae Man Won on the back with a dagger, inflicting serious wound on him, and raped his wife, thus committing bestial atrocities. (The "CID" Record No. 199, dated Mar. 26, 1948.)

On April 21, 1948, Sgt. Kenneth Osborn and two other U.S. imperialist aggression army soldiers belonging to the Headquarters of the 9th Medical Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army raided the "Korean Labour Insurance Company" where they destroyed a safe and seized 1.2 million *won* before running away. (The 13th "CID" Record

No. 248, dated May 28, 1948.)

On May 10, 1948, Sgt. Eugen R. Willis of the 578th Gas Supply Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, in order to check whether his carbine was in good order, fired two bullets at Pi Sang Wul (39) who was walking in front of the Ryongsan laundry, Ryongsan district, Seoul, killing him on the spot. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 341, dated May 10, 1948.)

On June 6, 1948, First Lieutenant Henry C. Merritt belonging to the 971st Counterintelligence Corps (CIC) of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Cheju Island was hanging about in dead drunkenness, with a pistol in his hand, when he shot Kim Myong Song (25) on the belly with no reason, inflicting a fatal wound upon him. (The 24th "CID" Record No. 1308, dated Jun. 29, 1948.)

On August 4, 1948, Pfc. Wallis Wilson of the 75th Transportation Truck Co., the 216th Supply Bn. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, shot to death, with his rifle, Li Yong Chol, a Korean labourer hired at a mess hall of the U.S. imperialist aggression army unit, on the false charge of entering the mess hall, being drunken. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 529 dated Aug. 13, 1948.)

On August 31, 1948, Pvt. Robert J. Philips of the 504th Engineer Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and two other U.S. imperialist aggression armymen caught two Korean women who were passing by together with Li Gwan Sik (male), locked them up in the latrine of their camp and raped them in turn. Meanwhile, they set loose a military hound

to bite off Li Gwan Sik and struck him on the chest with their carbine butts, injuring him seriously, thus committing brutalities. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 566 dated Sept. 11, 1948.)

On September 11, 1948, on the roadside of Kwangbu-dong, Pusan, Elmer G. Brooks and Oscar D. Kitt belonging to the Base Company, the 80th Engineer Battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, committed violence of beating and knifing pedestrians at random and, moreover, pounced upon Mun Dong Mun who was trying to dissuade them from doing so, and pierced him on the belly with a dagger inflicting a mortal wound on him before they took to their heels. (The 24th "CID" Record No. 1277 dated Oct. 5, 1948.)

On October 3, 1948, Pfc. Richard G. Gardner belonging to the 27th Special Service Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Seoul, committed a savage atrocity of shutting up a 12-year-old Korean boy in a vacant house, beating and stabbing him with a dagger without any reason and then breaking his two legs before running away. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 602 dated Oct. 7, 1948.)

On November 10, 1948, a U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier belonging to the 52nd Signal Unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army perpetrated a bestial act of throwing a handgrenade at a girl by the name of Ko Mun Suk (12) who happened to pass by the neighbourhood of the U.S. army unit. The girl died on the spot. (The "CID" Record No. 649 dated Nov. 15, 1948.)

On November 14, 1948, a group of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who were hunting near Seoul-Chunchon railway line fired at a passing freight train, inflicting heavy wounds on engineer Kim Won Su on the head and assistant engineer Kim Hi Chun on the abdomen. (The "CID" Record No. 666 dated Dec. 2, 1948.)

On January 1, 1949, Wesley P. Beers, a U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier belonging to the 54th Military Police Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army while on sentry fired, for no reason, a revolver at Jo Jang Man, a resident in Inchon, who was cleaning at the water tower. The victim died in an instant. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 7, dated Jan. 10, 1949.)

On the night of February 19, 1949, Pfc. Elmer L. Sattler and Pvt. Robert S. Dewitt belonging to the 536th Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the house of Han Yong Hwan in Wolmido Island, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and forced him to hand over his wife to them. When the husband refused to comply with this brigandish demand, the Yankee soldiers fired a M-1 rifle to threaten him and pommelled him cruelly, while fisting his mother-in-law Li Bong Rim on the face, heavily injuring her left eye, thus committing brutalities. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 35, dated Mar. 8, 1949.)

On March 4, 1949, Pfc. Samuel Kelley and Raymond J. Edison of the 510th Engineer Establishment Unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army fired carbines at random at more than 20 Korean

women who were passing by the vicinity of the U.S. army unit in Bupyong, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and killed Kim Sun I (35) on the spot. (The 25th "CID" Record No. 40, dated Mar. 12, 1949.)

As is seen above, the U.S. imperialists have committed countless outrageous atrocities against the Korean people in all parts of South Korea from the first days of their occupation of South Korea.

(2)

The U.S. imperialists more glaringly disclosed their true nature of blood-suckers during their war of aggression against the Korean people.

From the first moment of war, the U.S. imperialists employed the most barbarous and destructive method of war by mobilizing one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force and main parts of their naval fleets and above two million troops including troops of 15 of their satellite countries and South Korean puppet army, plus a huge amount of technical equipment in the war of aggression in Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressors indiscriminately bombed all towns and villages, thereby reducing them to heaps of ashes, and massacred a large peaceful population by using every conceivable means of murder, germ weapons included.

During the war, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops committed without hesitation everywhere

they went all kinds of diabolical atrocities that would make even beasts blush with shame: shooting, burying alive and burning Koreans on sight, regardless of men or women, old or young, ripping up their abdomens, cutting off the breasts of women, driving nails into foreheads, scooping out eyeballs and the like.

Some of the facts are given hereby.

When they were fleeing in face of the heroic counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army after they had unleashed the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists massacred guiltless civilians in groups everywhere in South Korea.

They massacred 1,146 civilians in Suwon, 2,060 and more in Chungju, over 600 respectively in Kongju and Pyongtaek, upwards of 2,000 respectively in Buyo and Chongju, 8,644 in Taejon, over 4,000 in Jonju, above 400 respectively in Kunsan and Anyang and more than 800 in Tongyong, and they killed countless patriots and people right and left in other cities, big and small, and in villages.

They also carried away every day scores of truckloads of guiltless people bound together with wire and threw them alive into the sea off Pusan.

In Kochang, Hamyang and Sanchong counties, South Kyongsang Province, the U.S. imperialist beasts brought together all the several thousand inhabitants of a village and slaughtered them and set their bodies ablaze, thus committing atrocities without hesitation.

South Korean newspapers reported some aspects of this barbarous massacre as follows:

"In Sinwon sub-county, Kochang county, South Kyongsang Province... over 500 villagers... were led to the riverside in Baksan, cheated by a promise of offering a shelter, and there they were lined up in one place and machinegunned and rifled for two hours.

"Machineguns and rifles were fired again and again at the corpses and the firing ceased only when the cries of infants stopped. Then gasoline was sprayed on the bodies to set fire... For concealing the murder of children, their bodies thrown in the Baksan valley were picked up and buried separately. Later villagers dugged up the corpses to find that their bones alone amounted to 19 straw-bags." (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, May 15, 1960.)

"In Munpyong sub-county, Raju county... the villagers ranging from two-year-old babies and pregnant women to 73-year-old men were told to assemble without exception in the barley field in front of the village and then all their properties were seized, and their houses, even pig pens, were all burnt down.

"...Machineguns and rifles were fired indiscriminately at the peaceable civilians without any inquiry, and thus they were massacred.

"...Old man Li Sop Gon (74)... who could not even come out of the room due to senile infirmities was also killed on the spot, hit by a bullet.... Peaceable civilians who showed facial expression of complaint at the atrocity and old man Chim Jong (73) who was going to a safe place were likewise shot dead.

"...53 peaceable inhabitants in Hakkyo-ri were taken to Mt. Yondae overlooking Songam-ri, Rasan sub-county, Hampyong county, cajoled by a promise to provide a shelter in a safe zone. There the women, married or unmarried, were raped... and all were shot indiscriminately and had their personal effects stolen to boot." (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, Jun. 12, 1960.)

In Tongyong, "guiltless civilians were locked up in a warehouse and forced to take off their clothes, whether men or women... and were beaten with clubs at random. Then they were tied to ropes by 20 to 40 and thrown into the sea, chained by big stones... The murderers shot those rising to the surface" (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, May 22, 1960.)

Even according to a report of the *UP* of the United States on September 15, 1951, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique murdered as many as one million people in South Korea while fleeing.

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are accustomed to massacre, plunder and depravity killed people, violated women and deprived people of their properties at will wherever they went under the pretext of wartime.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed homicidal atrocities in a more cold-blooded way during their temporary occupation of some areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The then U.S. Eighth Army Command ordered the U.S. army soldiers: "Kill every one. Don't let

your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible."

During one month or so of their occupation of some areas of the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops slaughtered over 15,000 people in Pyongyang, over 25,300 in Yangyang, over 13,000 in Unryul, more than 35,000 in Sinchon, above 5,500 in Songhwa, 5,000 and more in Anju, and they perpetrated murderous outrages in all other towns and villages they occupied.

The barbarity of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Sinchon county of Hwanghae Province was a typical example.

In Sinchon county, on October 17, 1950, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, on the order of Lieutenant Harrison, commander of the troops occupying that area, herded about 900 men and women, the aged and unweaned babies, into the air-raid shelter of the County People's Committee, stripped them naked and set fire after pouring gasoline over them and thus burned them to death.

On October 20, they drove upwards of 500 men and women including over 100 children into the air-raid shelter of the County Militia Station, laid down explosives and blew them up after closing entrances on either side of it with straw-bags stuffed with earth.

On December 7, they herded over 910 people into two warehouses in Wonam-ri, poured gasoline over them and set fire and then threw 100 odd handgrena-

des through windows, killing them in cold-blood.

In separate murder cases, too, the methods of slaughter were brutal and bestial.

In Unbong-ri, Sinchon county, they seared the body of an old man named Yu Hung Bom with a red-hot iron and dragged him to a nearby hill and knocked him to death with a pick. In Kyongji-ri, they killed Song In Su by driving a nail into his skull. The U.S. imperialist aggression troops who intruded into Wolsan-ri, Sinchon county, slaughtered Pak Do Se, dragging him around the village after running a wire through his nose and ears. When his daughter-in-law tried to stop their outrage, they seized her by the hair and took her to the foot of a mountain, tied her to a chestnut tree, drove a pile soaked with gasoline into her private parts and burned her to death.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops bound the hands of Li Byong Do, a pupil of the Yochon junior middle school, behind his back, knocked him down to the ground, put a log across his neck and killed him by stamping the log on both sides.

In Woljong-ri, Sinchon county, the U.S. imperialists bound the principal of the primary school in the teachers' office and killed him by sawing his body before a big crowd.

In Suwon-ri, they hanged Yang Gum Son by the feet from a tree bough and set fire under her head, thus burning her to death.

In Myongsari, Karyon sub-county, Sinchon county, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops killed a woman named Sin Um Jon in a cold-blooded way

after stripping her naked and cruelly torturing her by running a wire through her nose, searing her head and breast with a redhot iron and cutting off all fingers with a knife.

In Jinu-ri, Onchon sub-county, Sinchon county, they repeatedly beat a woman called Yu Gum Nyo with an acacia stick, cut off her ears and gouged out her eye-balls with a knife and ruthlessly killed her after dragging her along the streets.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors caught young women and girls right and left, herded them into the sanatorium in Onchon sub-county, raped them every day and then killed them by throwing them all into the Nambu reservoir.

In this way 35,383 people or nearly 25 per cent of the total population of Sinchon county were slaughtered during about 45 days of the occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

Among the murdered in Sinchon county were over 16,200 children, old people and women.

While fleeing from the areas of the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops kidnapped quite a number of inhabitants to the South and slaughtered them barbarously on the way.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also committed all sorts of indescribable bestialities against prisoners of war of our side.

In gross violation of the international convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, they committed all kinds of brutal atrocities: killing empty-handed prisoners of war en masse by throwing gas-bombs at and machinegunning them, burying them alive, burn-

ing them to death, starving them to death, freezing them to death, setting dogs to bite them to death, murdering women prisoners of war after raping them by turns, and what not.

A U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier who had taken a direct part in such man-killing outrages published a "narrative of his experiences" in the *Daily Advocate*, which reads in part:

"I like to shoot straight at the face... I feel a real sense of self-confidence when pointing my gun at the wounded looking up at me... I come to know I am a matchless crack shot when the skull is broken to pieces, the eyeballs dropping out of the eyeholes, as a result of my correct aiming and shooting at the temple..."

The U.S. imperialists barbarously murdered a good many prisoners of war of our side on the charge of refusing to accede their demand that they should reject repatriation to the northern half of the Republic.

What is more grave, they dispatched warships experimenting and supplying germ weapons to the sea off Kojima Island where a POW concentration camp was located, and even conducted germ experiments on POW's of our side.

This is what the *AP* reported on the truth of the matter on May 18, 1951:

"A modern research institute perfectly equipped with bacteria cultivators, microscopes, sterilizers, refrigerators, distillers and other apparatuses needed for experimenters has been set up" in the "warships... belonging to the U.S. Infantry 1091st unit stationed

in Kojé Island, Tongyong county, South Kyongsang Province." "On these vessels experiments are being conducted about 3,000 times every day on the agonizing patients on verge of death at the concentration camp on Kojé Island; and this research institute with a total floor space of 20 sq. ft., where 38 U.S. army bacteriologists work with might and main, is always kept very busy."

Unable to subdue the Korean people even by bestial barbarities of all kinds beyond human imagination, the U.S. imperialists went so far as to use chemical and germ weapons in wanton violation of human morality and international conventions.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops dropped germ bombs and various articles containing microbes for murder on more than 400 places of the northern half of the Republic on over 70 occasions from January to March, 1952.

The germ bombs they dropped were found to contain innumerable noxious insects such as flies, fleas, spiders, bedbugs, mosquitos, lice, beetles and crickets laden with the most virulent infectious germs including those of cholera, pest, typhus, etc.

By barbarous, indiscriminate bombing, the U.S. imperialists destroyed or burned down in the northern half of the Republic alone over 8,700 factories, mills, buildings and production establishments, more than 600,000 dwelling houses, above 5,000 schools, more than 1,000 hospitals and clinics, 260 or more theatres and cinema houses, thousands of cultural and welfare establishments and hundreds of churches and temples. The hair-raising inhuman atrocities

committed by the U.S. imperialists during their war of aggression in Korea strikingly laid bare before the whole world the beastly nature of U.S. imperialism.

(3)

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing lessons from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, are continuously staying on in South Korea even after the armistice and running wild in preparation for a new war, imposing unbearable misfortunes and hardships upon the South Korean people.

They make no scruple of perpetrating such thrice-cursed, bestial atrocities as shooting or beating to death South Korean people for no reason at all and even taking people as the target in shooting training.

Here are some of those atrocities.

On October 22, 1955, a plane belonging to the Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army dropped a bomb over peasants engaged in sowing barley in the fields, taking them as a "target in their air-raid exercise" in Kansang-ri, Jungdong sub-county, Sangju county, North Kyongsang Province, and killed Pak Mun Son (27) instantly. (South Korean paper *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, Oct. 24, 1955.)

On March 1, 1956, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who was riding a truck of the 36th Q.M. Co. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army heading for Inchon from Seoul, fired a carbine

at Ryu Chun Ja (17), a first-class student of Yongdungpo girls' middle school, on the road of Yongdungpo-dong, Seoul, inflicting a severe wound upon her. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, Mar. 3, 1956.)

On December 28, 1956, at the Jochiwon Railway Station, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army on board train No. 124 dragged up into the train Kim Sang Won of Jochiwon, Yongi county, South Chungchong Province, and shot him dead with a revolver when the train was near Jondong sub-county about 4 km. from the Jochiwon Station, and kicked the body off the running train. (South Korean paper *Jayu Shinmun*, Jan. 4, 1957.)

On July 6, 1957, near Sungui-dong, Inchon, Ronald E. Fassett, a Pfc. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army belonging to the security detachment in Inchon Port, who was guarding an oil pipeline, fired his carbine and killed Kim Yong Ho (3) who was playing near the oil pipeline, on the charge of "gasoline thief." (South Korean papers *Hanguk Ilbo*, Jul. 15, 1957; *Ryonhap Shinmun*, Aug. 11, 1957.)

On September 4, 1957, on the street of Bomjong-dong, Pusan, Pfc. H. B. Jay of the Pipeline Co., 8192nd Logistical Gp. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, made a Korean shoe-shine boy, Han Sim (14) repair his boots. When the boy asked to be paid, the soldier shot him dead with his carbine and ran away. (South Korean papers *Ryonhap Shinmun*, Sept. 8, 1957; *Dong-a Ilbo*, Sept. 14, 1957.)

On September 26, 1958, S. M. Nesh (26), a 7th Div. truck driver of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, opened fire at In Jae Nam (36), Ro Yong

Gwan (26) and Kim Han Ok on the Chuksongryong Hill, Uijongbu-up. In Jae Nam died on the spot and Ro Yong Gwan suffered a heavy wound. (South Korean papers *Hanguk Ilbo*, Sept. 27, 1958; *Kukdo Shinmun*, Sept. 28, 1958.)

On December 30, 1958, Raymond G. Mitchell (24), a Pfc. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army belonging to the 8th Engineer Bn. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, shot and killed a Korean youth with his M-1 rifle at Sinsan-ri, Kwangtan sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean paper *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, Jan. 1, 1959; U.S. imperialist aggression army paper *Stars and Stripes*, Jan. 1, 1959.)

On February 8, 1959, Enosoli, a driver of the U.S. imperialist aggression army "Lion" Det., ran his car deliberately over and killed a 10-year-old boy who was playing by the roadside in front of No. 71, Dong-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, and whisked away with the dead body in his car. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, Feb. 9, 1959.)

On March 28, 1959, Pfc. James of the 14th Air Base of the U.S. imperialist aggression army at Kim-po, Kyonggi Province, fired a shot-gun at 11 Korean boys including Li U Yong, who were collecting iron scraps lying scattered in the vicinity of the gate No. 8 of the base; Li U Yong got some 30 shots and Li Su Il was wounded, too. (South Korean papers *Choson Ilbo*, Mar. 29, 1959; *Hanguk Kyongje Shinmun*, Mar. 30, 1959.)

On February 4, 1960, Pfc. Francis X. MacCunn and Pvt. Michael E. Blasingame of the 9th Cav.

Regt., 1st Cav. Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, shot to death a peasant, Pak Won Bong (44) who was crossing the ice-bound Rimjin River in Jangsan-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, Feb. 5, 1960; U.S. imperialist aggression army paper *Stars and Stripes*, Feb. 7, 1960.)

On May 15, 1960, Pvt. John of C Co., 1st Reconnaissance Bn., 9th Cav. Regt. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, asked Li Jong Hun, serving as a worker in the unit, to show his identity card. When Li Jong Hun handed him his Korean identity card, John fired his 4.5 mm-cal. pistol at his face without any reason, killing him on the spot. (South Korean paper *Kyongin Ilbo*, May 18, 1960.)

On July 16, 1960, on the road of Sonam-ri, Unhyon sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, a serviceman of the U.S. imperialist aggression army belonging to the 32nd Regt., 7th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, who was driving a jeep, pulled the hat of a peasant Hwang Gil Song (54) of Dokjong-ri, Hichon sub-county, Yangju county, causing him to strike his head against the car and die instantly. (South Korean papers *Hanguk Kyongje Shinmun*, Jul. 19, 1960; *Dong-a Ilbo*, Jul. 18, 1960.)

On March 10, 1961, on the Dorim Bridge, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, Sgt. Frank L. Simpson of 38th Det. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, stationed in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, driving a 3/4 ton truck, fired, as a mere pastime, his pistol at a Korean called U Sang Ul (27) of Dorim-dong, Yongdungpo district, wounding him seriously. (South Korean

papers *Minguk Ilbo*, Mar. 11, 1961; *Sanop Kyongje Shinmun*, Mar. 12, 1961.)

On May 3, 1961, in Dokchon-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, Pfc. Joseph F. Brand of B Co., 12th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, was bargaining with Nam Hong U (27) over two cases of canned beer. As the matter did not go to his liking the Pfc. fired his revolver at Nam Hong U and killed him instantaneously. (South Korean papers *Sanop Kyongje Shinmun*, May 4, 1961; *Hanguk Ilbo*, May 5, 1961; *Pusan Ilbo*, May 4, 1961.)

On January 6, 1962, on a mountain behind Hapori, Jindong sub-county, Jangdan county, Kyonggi Province, Cpl. Tonny of D Co., 8th Regt., 1st Cav. Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, and a few dozens of other U.S. imperialist aggression armymen fired shot-guns and M-1 rifles at over 40 woodcutters, killing Hwang Gwang Gil (25) of Unchon-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, on the spot and severely wounding Ryu Gi Yong (28) who died ten days later. (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Feb. 11, 1962.)

On May 17, 1962, in Jangdong-ri, Buk sub-county, Daedok county, South Chungchong Province, Pfc. Richard D. Johnson of the 833rd Guard Co. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, sported with a Korean woman Yu Chun Ja (22) and killed her on the spot by firing his 4.5 mm-caliber pistol. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, May 17, 1962.)

On September 16, 1963, Pfc. Charles Mactier Carey of the U.S. imperialist aggression army sta-

tioned in Paju, Kyonggi Province, fell on Kim Tae I (33) of Dupo-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, and four other women pedestrians and fired M-1 rifle at them, killing Kim Tae I on the spot and wounding Kim Gum Sun (38) severely. (South Korean paper *Choson Ilbo*, Sept. 16, 1963.)

On November 21, 1963, U.S. imperialist aggression army men stationed in Ryongchon county, Kyonggi Province, fired from a shooting range in Ryongchon county an atomic shell at Yu Gil Sop (25) and 14 other inhabitants collecting firewood on a hill behind their village, taking them as a target. Yu Gil Sop (25), Pak Dok Gyu (40), Li Yong Chol (20), Jon Ju Bok (27) and Jang Bok Jae (20) were killed instantly and ten others wounded fatally. (South Korean papers *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, Nov. 22, 1963; *Choson Ilbo*, Nov. 22, 1963.)

On August 25, 1964, the U.S. imperialist aggression army which mobilized the South Korean puppet troops to conduct military exercises made them fire bullets and shells at a populated area at random, thus committing the atrocities of killing three inhabitants and injuring five of Sincholwon-ri, Kalmal sub-county, Cholwon county, Kangwon Province of South Korea. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, Aug. 26, 1964.)

On December 27, 1964, Pfc. Z. Clay of the U.S. imperialist aggression army base in Anyang, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province, fired a hunting gun at the abdomen of Pak Han Gyu, an employee at the base, for the "reason" of his "non-observance of working hour," inflicting a fatal wound on him. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, Dec. 28, 1964.)

On May 2, 1965, Pfc. Bridget of the 5th Regt., 1st Cav. Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, fired his pistol at a woman, Kim Ui Suk (24) of Dongdang-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, who asked him to pay her his debt. The woman was fatally wounded. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang*, May 3, 1965.)

On December 8, 1965, while practising bombing over Hwasong county, Kyonggi Province, a pilot of the Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Osan, aimed at and dropped a bomb on Li Yong Ja (33) who was picking oysters on the beach, and killed her on the spot. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang*, Dec. 9, 1965.)

On February 13, 1966, a helicopter patrol of the U.S. imperialist aggression army opened fire at seven Koreans at Samok-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, for no reason, shooting through one of them. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, Feb. 14, 1966.)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors not only make a hobby of slaying Koreans but resort to all manner of violences and outrages against inhabitants.

They commit all sorts of arbitrariness, flogging inhabitants and setting loose military dogs to bite off passers-by on the plea of refusal to comply with their gangster-like demands.

On November 4, 1954, U.S. imperialist aggression armymen stationed in Sinhung-dong, Inchon, forcibly took to their barracks a Korean boy, Kim Hung Ok (15) who happened to walk past their barracks and, giving the boy a good licking, the Yankee devils strip-

ped him naked and painted his whole body and then pulled him around with his neck tied with a string. (South Korean paper *Inchon Shinbo*, Nov. 6, 1954.)

On January 17, 1955, in Pusan, 15 soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army committed group murder and burglary.

They broke into a shop run by U Man Su (36) of Daechang-dong, Pusan, and after beating black and blue and stabbing him with daggers in the neck, plundered him of his goods. They also wildly knocked, stabbed and seriously wounded Kim Dok Rim (35) and Pak Jae U (37) in the street of Daechang-dong and pommelled several women with clubs before running away. (South Korean papers *Choson Ilbo*, Jan. 19, 1955; *Dong-a Ilbo*, Jan. 23, 1955.)

On December 2, 1956, Pvt. Robert L. Marshall and two other soldiers of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army rode a taxi and when asked for the taxi charge, they committed violence in group against the driver, O Chi Hwan (28) and also inflicted with their daggers mortal wounds on Jo Sang Ho and Hong Ryong Gun who tried to stop the violence. They then recklessly stabbed the driver with daggers, fatally injuring him, and escaped. (South Korean paper *Pusan Ilbo*, Dec. 4, 1956.)

On July 15, 1957, Pfc. Robert B. Hall of the 728th MP Det. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, and Howard G. Swanson and Tuigie L. Malatesta of a transportation group of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, stunned with cudgels Ji Sang Chol (20, 3rd-year student of Kyongju high school) and made him lose his consciousness in a train bound

for Seoul from Pusan, and locked him up in the toilet lest he should get off the train. Near Waegwan Station they threw him off the running train, wounding him critically. (South Korean papers *Seoul Shinmun* and *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, Jul. 18, 1957.)

On February 25, 1958, Capt. Marbin E. Kamp and M/Sgt. Robert E. Weidensaul under the command of Maj. Thomas G. James in charge of 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army aircraft maintenance centre in Bupyong, Inchon, committed a beastly outrage. Having illegally confined a shoe-shine boy, Kim Chun Il (14), in the officers' quarters, they beat the boy to a jelly for 5-6 hours with sticks and leather straps, knifed him time and again, pulled out his toenails and hair with pliers, clipped his head with an electric haircutter, daubed coaltar on his head and face and then nailed him in a wooden box. They loaded the box in a helicopter "H 19" and took it to the airport of the 1st Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Uijongbu, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, where they dumped the cargo. (South Korean papers *Choson Ilbo*, Mar. 2, 1958; *Dong-a Ilbo*, Mar. 4, 1958; *Seoul Shinmun*, Mar. 5, 1958.)

On March 8, 1958, S/Sgt. Edmund J. Kucharczyk, Pfc. Kenneth L. Page, A/SC Pendall R. Hatch and A/IC Jimmy F. Hopper of the 6147th unit of the Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Kimpo dragged into the office of the unit Li Gyong Pyo (63) who was returning home from manuring, and lashed him with sticks for an hour. They broke his two ribs on his right side, dealt him serious wounds on his whole body—face, chest, neck and

abdomen—and then threw him outside the barbed wire fence when he fell into a swoon. (South Korean papers *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, Mar. 13, 1958; *Seoul Shinmun*, Mar. 21, 1958.)

On December 31, 1959, Capt. Thomas H. John, a company commander, and two U.S. Army corporals of E Co., 40th Tank Bn., 7th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, allured into a dark warehouse two Korean women, Pak Hwa Ja (20) of Kodung village, Karung-ri, Uijongbu-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, Yun Sun Ja (25) of Saengyon-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, who were passing by the barbed wire entanglements of the company and struck them at random until leather whips were broken off. Then they undressed the women and coated their backs and lower parts of their bodies with yellow paint. Around 11:30 in the night the women were driven out into the street, naked and painted. (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Jan. 19, 1960.)

On January 2, 1960, Capt. John W. McKennery (37), company commander of C Co., 2nd Medium Tank Bn., 7th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, and his band lured two Korean women named Kim Sun Ae (30) and Kim Jong Ja (22) of Dongduchon into the barracks, shaved off their hair and poked fun at the women before driving them out into the street. (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Jan. 5, 1960.)

During the period from February 12 to 13, 1960, seven U.S. imperialist aggression army men, William J. Lee, Jhahn M. Lorets, Francis J. Trostol, Richard

D. White, Lorens Rosmusu, George I. Wainpetne and another of B Co., 44th Engineer Gp. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, nabbed without any reason Kong Jin Su, Choi Yong Hui, Jin Dok Su, Mun Ung Ryol, Kim Yong Taek, Ro Pal Su and Yu Ho Bak of No. 26, 3rd-ga, Jungam-dong, Pusan, and committed a shocking atrocity in the compound of their unit in Waegwan-dong, Chilgok county. This gang of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stripped the arrested Koreans naked in the sub-zero weather and dumped them into the ten-feet-deep ditch and then beat them with their rifle butts and truncheons. Once the victims fell unconscious, they poured cold water over them and went on with random beating. What is more, these U.S. imperialist aggression army men robbed the victims their wrist watches, 12,000 *hwan* of money, clothes and all other belongings, and drove them out naked. (South Korean papers *Sege Ilbo*, Feb. 24 and 26, 1960, and *Seoul Shinmun*, Feb. 24 and Mar. 1, 1960.)

On February 26, 1960, four U.S. imperialist aggression army men of B Co., 44th Engineer Gp. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, (the same company which committed the lynch on Feb. 12), perpetrated another atrocity at the same place and in the same manner. The U.S. imperialist aggression army men took into their company by force Do Won Hi (19) of the 8th-ban, Waegwan-up as well as Mun Tae Rang (28), Kwon Si Sop (20), and Ko Jae Won (19) of the same village and stripped them to the skin and pushed them into a garbage pit. The American brutes poured cold water over them

and kicked them with jackboots. As a result of this savage group outrage, the victims were seriously injured. (South Korean paper *Sege Ilbo*, Mar. 13, 1960.)

On May 29, 1962, 1st Lt. Thomas L. Walt and 1st Lt. David W. Swanson assigned to C Co., 1st Cav. Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Paju, Kyonggi Province, seized Li Il Ryong for no reason when the latter was passing by their company and lynched him by untold barbarous methods.

Here is what the South Korean "Civil Rights Protection Committee" reported about the case at that time:

"Victim Mr. Li was passing by the wire entanglements of C Company... Seven to eight GIs threw Mr. Li into a jeep like a luggage, beat him and took him to the office of their company, where they knocked him down on the cement floor and mercilessly trampled his breast and hands under their jackboots. Mr. Li lost consciousness for 15 minutes.

"The U.S. lieutenants hung him by a rope from the flank above the door of the company office and struck him with the rifle butt and a revolver, stunning him again. Still not satisfied with their outrages, they stripped him naked and hung him on an electric pole head over heels and smeared him with something like mustard on his face and belly.

"As his hands reached the ground and grasped mud out of pain, the torturers put a flat stone underneath his hands and stamped them under their heels for the reason that they had not yet broken."

(Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang* Jun. 1, 1962.)

Around the same time, on May 30, 1962, in the vicinity of the U.S. air base in Osan, Peterson, an M.P. assigned to the base, committed an outrage, setting his military dog upon a 52-year-old Korean peasant named Sim Dok Son to bite him at random.

As regards this case, a South Korean paper reported the state of affairs as follows under the headline "The human right bitten even by a dog":

"Namsan village, Sinjang-ri, Songrak sub-county, stands opposite to the wide air base of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Osan. The faces of the village folks here look really gloomy for the shepherd dogs set loose by the American troops harass them so badly that they cannot engage in farming in peace.

"One of such tragedies happened on the 30th last when Mr. Sim Dok Son was bitten by a dog.

"...In the noon time that day, he was on his way home for lunch after weeding his rice-seedling bed. An American M.P. was chasing him with a shepherd dog from a sentry post of the airfield about 300 metres away...Sensing the danger of being bitten, the farmer rushed homeward. Out of breath he got into the kitchen, where he saw the fierce dog bite and throw down a woman neighbour who was doing washing in the yard and then pounce upon a child, causing it to faint. In the next instant the dog jumped into the kitchen and immediately started biting Mr. Sim at the thigh.

"'Catch him, catch him!' M.P. Pfc. Peterson of

the U.S. imperialist aggression army shouted at the dog. Bitten and harassed in the kitchen, Mr. Sim was dragged out into the yard by the dog. Blood was streaming from some 30 spots on his thighs, hips, arms, and other parts with his clothes torn to pieces and stripped off him after 20 minutes of struggle. Utterly exhausted, Mr. Sim managed to seize the dog by the ear with all his might as the last resort for self-defence. Just at this moment Pfc. Peterson struck Mr. Sim's hands hard with a club and kicked him on the hip.

"The dog again dragged the swooning victim out with its fangs set in his thigh. The yard was stained with blood. When he resisted, Pfc. Peterson pulled him by the hair. Dragging Mr. Sim outside the house, the dog continued to bite the unconscious victim for 10 minutes or more." (South Korean paper *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, Jun. 8, 1962.)

On April 28, 1963, at Kwangam-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, Pvt. Kingsley and three others of A Co., 32nd Regt., 7th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, hit a woman named Kim Gum Ok (36) on the face with a spade on the charge of dissuading them from beating a Korean worker, injuring her seriously, and made off. (South Korean paper *Daehan Ilbo*, Apr. 30, 1963.)

On February 10, 1964, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army poked fun at a Korean woman in a bar of Huam-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul. When the guests tried to stop him from doing so, he did them violence and stabbed Li Sok Gu on the face with a dagger, inflicting injury on him.

(Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Feb. 11, 1964.)

On the night of June 28, 1964, six U.S. imperialist aggression troops belonging to the First Cav. Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Paju area, Kyonggi Province, when they arrived at the bridge in Changgol, Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, kicked a Korean young man by the name of Kim Se Jong who was riding a bicycle, letting him fall down under the 15 metre-high bridge. The victim got mortally injured. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, Jul. 2, 1964.)

On March 28, 1965, Superior Private Terres and Pfc. I. Sesster belonging to the First Cav. Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army made a sudden rush into a Korean restaurant at Bopwon-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province and behaved rudely before they exploded two tear-gas bombs in succession and turned tail. (South Korean paper *Daehan Ilbo*, Mar. 30, 1965.)

On May 1, 1965, two M.P.s of the U.S. imperialist aggression army mocked a Korean passer-by in Bupyong-dong, Inchon. When he resisted, they detained him in handcuffs and did him violence all night. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, May 7, 1965.)

On November 7, 1965, in Munsan-ri, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, Pfc. Clifford Dobbs and Pvt. C. Tennist belonging to the Second Battalion, the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, took a taxi. Upon arrival at the road in front of Samgo-ri, Yongjugol village, Rimjin sub-county, they strangled the Korean driver, Kim Yong Guk

(24) and did violence to him and then whisked away with the taxi after pushing him out. (South Korean papers *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, *Daehan Ilbo*, Nov. 8, 1965.)

On April 30, 1966, Pfc. Gapo and two other American imperialist aggression troops belonging to A Company of the supply depot of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Bupyong, repeatedly stabbed Kim Sun Bok (32) in the face and head with daggers and then cut off the latter's nose at Bupyong-dong, Inchon. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, May 1, 1966.)

The foul bestialities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression army against Korean women are also beyond description.

At about 9 p.m., August 24, 1954, when a woman named Li In Sun was walking past the 19th Q.M. Gp. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Munrae-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, over 20 U.S. imperialist aggression troops knocked her down, raped her alternately and pushed her into the gutter. At the same place and at the same hour, more than 10 U.S. imperialist aggression army men violated a 19-year-old girl in turns and fled away. (South Korean paper *Pyonghwa Shinmun*, Aug. 27, 1954.)

On July 16, 1955, Pfc. Lewlins Deweil of the 728th Military Police Det. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the room of a 13-year-old girl, Li (Ilsin-dong, Inchon) who was asleep and tried to rape her. When he was checked by her parents, he hit them with his revolver, in-

flicting wounds on them both. (South Korean paper *Seoul Shinmun*, Jul. 18, 1955.)

On January 22, 1956, two U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Dorim-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, attempted to rape Choi Gum Im (19) on her way home from a cinema house. When she offered resistance, they shot her with a pistol, dealing her a serious wound. (South Korean papers *Choson Ilbo*, *Dong-a Ilbo*, Jan. 24, 1956.)

On March 11, 1957, a U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier, William H. James Alley (26), 48th Field Arty., 24th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Dokchon-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, tried to rape Li Ae Dol (43) and Choi Sun Hi (59) who were doing washing by the riverside in Sikhyon-ri, Joksong sub-county. Unable to satisfy his lust he fired his carbine at them and killed Li Ae Dol instantaneously. (South Korean papers *Dong-a Ilbo*, *Ryonhap Shinmun*, Mar. 13, 1957; *Inchon Shinbo*, Mar. 14, 1957.)

On April 26, 1957, a corporal of the 8th Army Hq. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army raped a Korean girl, Song Hyon Suk (20), of Chiljong-dong, Sonyu-ri, in the mountain at the back of Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, beat her to death and escaped. (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Apr. 29 and 30, 1957; *Dong-a Ilbo*, May 1, 1957.)

On June 9, 1958, Cpl. William G. Taft (24) of a "U.S. Military Advisor Group in Korea" Det. in Taejon stationed in West Taejon, South Chungchong Province, dragged U Sun Hi (50) living at No. 10, Jung-

dong, Taejon, into a lot near her house. After violating her barbarously, the Yankee beast, cruelly enough, strangled the victim to death and then set fire to the houses and storehouses of nearby neighbours Ryu Gwan Hyang, So Myong Jun and Kong Jae Yun before taking to flight. (South Korean papers *Dong-a Ilbo*, Jun. 11, 1958, *Hanguk Ilbo*, Jun. 12, 1958, *Taejon Ilbo*, Jun. 11 and 12, 1958.)

On June 7, 1959, Pvt. H. Askal (35) of the "U.N. Command" Hq. enticed a 15-year-old girl, Kim Mae Ja from Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, to Hoihyon-dong, Central district, Seoul, where he raped and injured her severely and took leg bail. (South Korean paper *Seoul Shinmun*, Jun. 8, 1959.)

On July 20, 1960, William, company commander of the 39th Q.M. Depot of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, forced into his car Ko Myong Sun (26) (of Hagumo-ri, Uijongbu), and gagged, beat and violated her when the car arrived in Hagumo-ri, Uijongbu. He then threw the entranced woman off the car. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, Aug. 6, 1960.)

On the night of May 4, 1961, Cpl. Jols E. Pollen of B detachment, Signal Scout Co., U.S. imperialist aggression army, stationed in Sokcho, Yangyang county, Kangwon Province, broke into the house of Hwang Gi Ho at the 4th district, Sokcho-up, and tried to rape a Korean woman, Do Gyong Ja (25). When he failed to achieve his vile lust, he forcibly denuded her, bound her hand and foot, strangled and struck her hard at the abdomen to death. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, May 15, 1961.)

On June 14, 1962, a serviceman of an ammunition company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Sihung, Kyonggi Province, intruded into the house of a woman Jon Ae Ran (23) in Sihung-ri, Dong sub-county, Sihung county and tried to violate her who was falling asleep. As he failed to gratify his carnal desire, the beastly GI strangled her into unconsciousness, venting himself in dissatisfaction and then disappeared. (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Jun. 14, 1962.)

On the night of January 7, 1963, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, rushed into the house of a Korean woman, Kim Ok Hi (21), in Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and tried to rape her. When he failed, he strangled the woman with his belt and slashed her with razor on several spots, arms or breast, making her fall senseless before he snatched her necklace, and escaped. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, Jan. 8, 1963.)

On January 8, 1964, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army belonging to the 4th Guided Missile Det. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Chunchon, Kangwon Province, violated a 12-year-old Korean girl. (South Korean paper *Kangwon Ilbo*, Jan. 8, 1964.)

On February 2, 1964, 3 soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, Pvt. Williams Herald, Pfc. Hunt Rossini and Superior Private Morris Alton, kidnapped Li Hwa Bok (27) in Mokgol village, Saengyon-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province. They beat and raped her by turns in the

barracks of the Hq. Company, 32nd Regiment, the 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, and even wrested 3,750 *won* of money from her. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, Feb. 3, 1964.)

On October 12, 1965, on a road in Dangsan-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, lance corporal Lawrence of the 55th Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army unit took by force passer-by Mrs. Soh (38) on his car, violated her and kicked her out naked into the street before running away. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Oct. 13, 1965.)

At night on March 2, 1966, Sgt. Rains of Harbour Trans. Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army at the 3rd pier, Pusan, dragged a 17-year-old shoeshine girl of Jwachon-dong, East district, Pusan, to a corner of the back-lane where he violated her and escaped. (South Korean paper *Masan Ilbo*, Mar. 16, 1966.)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrate all sorts of criminal acts in South Korea singly or collectively without hesitation: they raid villages to loot properties, break into stores to carry away goods in broad daylight and browbeat pedestrians to plunder them of their money and valuables.

On October 9, 1954, a serviceman of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the shop of Chae Gyu Son of Shindang-dong, Song-dong district, Seoul, wildly pommelled him to death with an iron bar and then stole 11 packages of cigarettes plus 150 *hwan* in cash. (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Oct. 12, 1954.)

On May 1, 1955, Pfc. R. Hodgeson of the 414th

Det. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Pusan, drugged a Korean woman, Kim Gil Ja of No. 400, Choryang-dong of the city by applying a large dose of soporific, and robbed her of money and valuables including a radio set and made off. (South Korean paper *Minju Shinbo*, May 4, 1955.)

On August 11, 1956, more than 70 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen, divided into six separate trucks, arrived at Mt. Dobong in Dobong-ri, Rohae sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province. On their arrival, they perpetrated a collective plunder of nearly all the goods from the shops in the area around it and then drove away. (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Aug. 13, 1956.)

On April 16, 1957, in Paju, 80 U.S. imperialist aggression armymen, under the direction of Smith, a company commander of the MP Det., 24th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army encircled the nearby village and committed a group burglary.

They carried away altogether 2,324 items of property from 185 houses, including handkerchieves, cloth wrappers and kitchen utensils, alleging that they were all war supplies and apprehended 70 innocent villagers unlawfully. A few days later, they drove another 600 out of the village on the false charge of being hooligans. (South Korean papers *Dong-a Ilbo* and *Choson Ilbo*, Apr. 23, 1957.)

On January 10, 1958, a U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier intruded into the Migumdang watch shop, at Bomil-dong, Pusan. He stole watches in broad daylight and began running off. When pursued by Rim Sang Gi, the master of the shop, the Yankee

rained blows on him, giving him serious wounds in the head and waist, and fled away. (South Korean paper *Kukje Shinbo*, Jan. 12, 1958.)

On June 23, 1959, a Pfc. and two other U.S. imperialist aggression army men drank wine to the value of 1,500 *hwan* in the bar run by Kim Yong Gu at Naesu-dong, Jongro district, Seoul. Instead of paying the bill, they destroyed all the goods and chattels of the house and turned tail. (South Korean paper *Ryonhap Shinmun*, Jun. 24, 1959.)

On September 28, 1960, seven U.S. imperialist aggression troops of the engineer group of a U.S. Army depot in Hwangsan-ri, Hwangsan sub-county, Kimje county, North Cholla Province, stormed into the house of watch repairman Jong Hon Sung (26) and after knocking him unconscious, robbed him of 15 wrist and other watches and took to flight. (South Korean paper *Samnam Ilbo*, Sep. 30, 1960.)

On February 29, 1964, 15 U.S. imperialist aggression army men dashed into the house of a Mrs. Jo of the 1st-ga, Do-dong, Central district, Seoul, robbed her of quilts and mirror and started off. On their way, the American thieves perpetrated an outrage, hitting Jong Yon Ok (27) with a beer bottle to inflict a fatal wound on her. (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Mar. 1, 1964.)

On November 7, 1965, Pfc. Caminal of the 79th Battery, 7th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, had beer at a restaurant located in Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. When asked to pay for the beer, the American rogue struck Li Ho Gi (24), waiter of the restaurant, on the

head with a beer bottle, with the result that the latter got a fracture on the head. (South Korean paper *Daehan Ilbo*, Nov. 8, 1965.)

As mentioned above, the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to perpetrate barbarous atrocities at will. But they go unpunished. The atrocious acts being committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors like a daily routine everywhere in South Korea are adding fuel to national indignation and hatred of the South Korean people.

In order to allay the daily mounting anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people and hoodwink them, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique cooked up in July 1966 what they called the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" stipulating the "status of the U.S. Army in South Korea."

However, even after the fake-up of this "agreement" the U.S. imperialist aggression troops get off scot-free without any punishment for their bestialities, accordingly their bestial acts are being committed more openly and outrageously.

Even according to the doctored statistics released by the South Korean puppet clique, all sorts of criminal acts committed by the U.S. army in one year from February 1967 when the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" came into force to the end of January this year, amounted to 1,876 cases. South Korean news agency says this figure is well-nigh six times that at the time before the concoction of the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement." (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Donghwa*,

Feb. 8, 1968.)

The criminal cases of the U.S. imperialist aggression army "tried" by the South Korean puppet clique under the so-called "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" during the eleven months of last year were no more than 0.5 per cent of the total, and even these were given a verdict of "not guilty" on the plea of "insufficient evidence," "kind consideration" and the like.

Following are only part of the criminal acts of all kinds committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression army after the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" came into effect.

On February 9, 1967, Cpl. Hector Ars, of the 3rd Bn., 23rd Regt., 2nd Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, intruded into the "Sonhwa dress maker's" at Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, where he attempted to rape Kim Jong Ja (23), but as he failed to do so, he set fire to her house. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang*, Feb. 10, 1967.)

On February 16, 1967, during their firing practice at Bugok-ri, Janin sub-county, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, U.S. imperialist aggression army-men fired guns at 10 villagers in the mountain, killing eight and seriously wounding two others. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Feb. 17, 1967.)

On the night of February 20, 1967, Sgt. Billy Cox of the 6314th area company Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, set fire to the house of Kang Won Gu at Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county,

Kyonggi Province and burnt it down. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Donghwa*, Mar. 7, 1967.)

On February 21, 1967, Pfc. Helith of the 27th unit of the U.S. 8th Army harshly struck Li Jong Hui (36) and severely injured her for no reason in the street at Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Feb. 22, 1967.)

On February 22, 1967, Pfc. Charles belonging to the 835th Ordnance Battalion of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, threatened with a dagger a 21-year-old Korean woman, certain Li, at the first-ga, Hangangro street, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and ran away after taking away all the money she had. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Feb. 25, 1967.)

On February 23, 1967, Cpl. William and another U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier belonging to the 7th Div., the U.S. imperialist aggression army, kicked a Korean woman named Kim Hui Suk on the face and in the stomach without any reason, making her lose her consciousness, on the street in front of Dongduchon-up, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Feb. 24, 1967.)

At night on February 24, 1967, in Dongduchon-up, Kyonggi Province, four U.S. imperialist aggression army men broke into a Korean firm and destroyed the windows and furniture recklessly, and struck and seriously wounded its owner Li Yu Gun (28) and two others who were trying to stop them. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Feb. 24, 1967.)

On March 5, 1967, lance corporal Adams Semy of the 702nd Battalion of the U.S. imperialist ag-

gression army intruded into the house of Yun Sun Im at Sinjang-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, where he raped a 14-year-old girl named Kim Jong Im and made off. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Donghwa*, Mar. 10, 1967.)

On March 6, 1967, three U.S. imperialist aggression army men, getting out of a Korean taxi at the 4th Recreation Centre of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, beat up the driver, Kim Dong Gil, when he asked them for taxi fee, breaking his teeth and wounding him seriously. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Donghwa*, Mar. 8, 1967.)

On March 21, 1967, in Bongdok-dong, Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, three U.S. imperialist aggression army men suddenly pounced upon three elderly passers-by, Jong Gon Ho (59), Jong Taek Won (58), Jong Yon Ho (63), beating them for no reason, and as a result old man Jong Gon Ho fell into a critical condition. (South Korean paper *Maeil Shinmun*, Mar. 23, 1967.)

On April 2, 1967, Pfc. Maccab Loigie belonging to the 304th signal detachment of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into the house of Pak Hye Gyong (25) and strangled her in an attempt to rape her. When resisted by her, he smashed furniture and fled. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Apr. 3, 1967.)

On April 29, 1967, Cpl. Wiss assigned to COB 34 of the U.S. imperialist aggression army picked a quarrel with passer-by Jo Song Il (25) in the street of Huam-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and assault-

ed him for no reason. The victim's parents were beaten when they tried to dissuade the assaulter. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Donghwa*, Apr. 29, 1967.)

On the night of May 13, 1967, over 40 U.S. imperialist aggression army men belonging to the 7th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, flirted with village women on the road of Bosan-ri, Dongdu-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province. When dissuaded by the villagers, they committed group outrages against them, inflicting heavy wounds on two of them. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, May 14, 1967.)

On July 13, 1967, Pfc. John of the patrol corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Panmunjom, driving a jeep at a maddening speed on the road of Dongchon-dong, Yongdungpo district, intentionally ran over Pak Jong Dong (30) who was riding a bicycle, leaving him in a critical condition, and ran away. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Jul. 14, 1967.)

On July 23, 1967, at Daeya sub-county, Okgu county, North Cholla Province, U.S. imperialist aggression army men who were driving a military truck threw cuts of wood at random at passers-by by way of diversion. Li Dok Son (59) was killed, having suffered a fracture wound on the skull. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Jul. 24, 1967.)

At night on August 21, 1967, L/C Nilphy of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into the house of Yun Mi Suk (23) of First-gu, Bongdok-dong, Taegu, and forced her to give him money. Refused by her, he beat the woman violently and inflicted heavy

wounds on her, and destroyed all furniture before escaping. (Taegu, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Aug. 22, 1967.)

On September 3, 1967, three U.S. imperialist aggression army men broke into a restaurant in Wae-gwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, and fell on Kang Myong Sun (20) and beat her severely before taking away with her money. (Taegu, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Sept. 4, 1967.)

On September 10, 1967, Pfc. Taylor (23) of the U.S. imperialist aggression army belonging to the 6324th Military Police Company fired a pistol at four Korean youths for no reason and killed one of them on the spot in the 55th Air Force Base of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Sinjang-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Sept. 16, 1967.)

At night on September 11, 1967, Willy Page (27) and Raymond Velasquez, U.S. imperialist aggression army men belonging to the headquarters of the company of the 30th Ordnance Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Hannam-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, lured Yun Jong Suk (22) into their barracks and raped her by turns. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Donghwa*, Sep. 12, 1967.)

On September 15, 1967, Pfc. Green of the Second Transportation Battalion, the Second Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, in league with more than 20 U.S. imperialist aggression army men, stabbed with a dagger the abdomen of Pak Jong Gu (32) of Bupyong-dong, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and wounded him seriously on the charge of calling

up a debt of 2,700 *won*. At the same time, they did violence to three villagers who were dissuading them from the outrage, inflicting heavy wounds upon them before running away. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Sep. 16, 1967.)

On September 15, 1967, Lieutenant Ronald W. Ryle (30) of B Company, 76th Engineer Battalion, 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, was running away back to America without paying off the debt of 254,000 *won* he had owed to a Korean by the name of Li Sang Ryol. But when he met with the latter at the airport, he threw him out from a waiting room on the first floor, getting his right leg broken. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Sept. 15, 1967.)

On September 15, 1967, three U.S. imperialist aggression army men—Robert Reconni and James of the Hq. Company, the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, and Joseph of the 38th Reinforcement Company, the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army—in front of the gate of the U.S. 8th Army building pounced upon taxi driver Bae Jung Hwan (29) who had carried them, wrung his neck and beat him right and left before fleeing away. The victim fell into a critical condition. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Sep. 16, 1967.)

On September 16, 1967, on the roadside of the Third-ga, Hoehyon-dong, Central district, Seoul, James Endith (43), a construction contractor of the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, who was deadly drunken, fired his revolver at random, inflicting a heavy injury on Choi Jong

Sun (20), a first-year student of the Dongdok Women's College, who happened to walk past there.

Then he broke into a nearby eating house and forced the host to give him wine. When rejected, he absolutely ran amuck, firing his revolver. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Sep. 18, 1967; Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Sep. 26, 1967.)

On September 18, 1967, on a road in Bojin-dong, Songdong district, Seoul, Steven and Raymond of the 65th Medical Corps, U.S. 8th Army, picked a quarrel with Jang Dae Gyu (34) for no reason and did him violence and when Choi Wun Ja (25) was trying to stop their outrage, they pounced upon her, wrung her neck and kicked her, inflicting a heavy wound on her. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Sep. 19, 1967.)

On September 18, 1967, on a road in Sokjon-dong, Waegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, 12 or 13 U.S. imperialist aggression army men belonging to U.S. Camp Carol committed atrocities of seizing Yu Yong Su (19), a high school boy, hitting him with a beer bottle and knifing him recklessly without any reason. The boy was seriously injured. (South Korean *Radio Taegu*, Sep. 19, 1967.)

On October 5, 1967, in Osong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, Superior Private James Eckel of the 55th Ordnance Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the house of a Korean woman named O Se Yong in an attempt to violate her. But when rejected by her, he set fire to her house to satisfy his resentment

before he made his escape. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Oct. 6, 1967.)

On October 12, 1967, Pfc. Eunges of the 69th Transportation Company, the 8th Army Base Headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Seoul, ran over and killed a Korean woman passer-by Kim Sang Sun (46) and her baby on her back on a road in Wanggok-ri, Uiwang sub-county, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Oct. 12, 1967.)

On October 18, 1967, two U.S. imperialist aggression army men hired the taxi of An Jae Hyo (27) on the street in Ryongsan-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul. When they arrived at the Palgak Pavilion on Namsan Hill, they struck the driver on the forehead with an empty beer bottle and ran away. The victim got a heavy wound. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang*, Oct. 19, 1967.)

On October 21, 1967, Sergeant Samel Junis, belonging to the 11th Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, who drank wine, intruded into the house of a Korean woman Song and tried to meet his carnal desire. When she offered resistance, he strangled her out of spite and set her room on fire before he made off. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Oct. 27, 1967.)

On November 1, 1967, superior private Elman J. Frank belonging to the 146th Medical Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, was driving a bus on the street in Majang-dong, Songdong district. When he saw a taxi outrun his bus he got angry and blocked the taxi, cursing and swearing.

Then he broke the windows of the taxi and pommelled driver Li Yun Se (29) to a mummy, seriously injuring him. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Nov. 1, 1967.)

On November 5, 1967, in Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, Pfc. Eugene Taylor of the Hq. Co., 2nd Battalion, 31st Regiment, 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, strangled to death a Korean girl named Kim Chun Ja (21). (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, Nov. 5, 1967; Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang*, Nov. 24, 1967.)

On January 1, 1968, on a road in Second Sonyuri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, Cpl. David Poman of D Company, 3rd Battalion, 23rd Regiment, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, not only struck villagers at random without any reason but also seized a passing taxi and got on it, after which he threw driver Kim Gi Yong out and drove it towards passers-by, thereby running over and killing Yun Song Hwan before taking to flight. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Jan. 2, 1968; Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang*, Jan. 20, 1968.)

On January 19, 1968, in Ryongsan-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, Cpl. Weber Patrick and six other U.S. imperialist aggression army men belonging to the 258th Signal Company, 304th Signal Corps, 8th Army, of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, inflicted a mortal wound on a little boy Min In Sun (11) by deliberately pushing down a telegraph pole they were planting when they noticed the

boy passing by there. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Jan. 20, 1968.)

On February 3, 1968, in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, Winfred H. Perkinson of the Engineer Corps, QM Depot in Bupyong of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, tried to rape a Korean woman named Jong Gum Suk, intimidating her by firing his pistol. When Li Sun Gun rushed to the scene after hearing a shot, Winfred fired at the former, inflicting a piercing bullet-wound on his left leg. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang*, Feb. 9, 1968; Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Apr. 10, 1968.)

On February 17, 1968, more than ten U.S. imperialist aggression army men belonging to the 58th Ordnance Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army behaved outrageously, beating inhabitants right and left at Sihung-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul. Then they thronged a theatre and pommelled its manager Kim Cho Su, inflicting a heavy wound upon him. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Feb. 18, 1968.)

On February 20, 1968, Cpl. Windolph of the HQ, Co., 7th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army threw a handgrenade into the house of Li Byong Ju in Dongduchon-up Kyonggi Province, doing much damage to it. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*, Mar. 7, 1968.)

On March 28, 1968, in Wongok sub-county, Ansong county, Kyonggi Province, Psc Marpel of the 2nd Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, committed the beastly outrage of hit-

ting without any reason Kim Dong Sik, a worker hired at the unit, breaking three of his teeth and cutting his tongue off. (Seoul, South Korean news agency *Dongyang*, Apr. 1, 1968.)

On March 29, 1968, Pvt. Candio belonging to the Supporting Engineer Corps, 2nd Inf. Div. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, fired his revolver at Hwang Ho Sin, a Korean employee at the unit, inflicting a mortal piercing bullet-wound on his abdomen. (South Korean *Radio Dongyang*, Mar. 29, 1968.)

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All these criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Korea in the past 20 odd years have brought to full light the blood-thirsty, barbarous nature of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is the most heinous homicidal gangster and the truculent enemy of the Korean people and the people of the whole world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors indulging in aggression and murderous atrocities in South Korea must be sternly judged.

The tyranny of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea must be checked, and freedom, democracy and human rights must be ensured there.

Today the South Korean people are waging a more active struggle against the aggression and murderous atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the independent unification of the country.

Panic-stricken at this, the U.S. imperialist aggres-

sors have instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to kick up a vicious "anti-communist" racket in a big way, suppressing and slaughtering a large number of South Korean patriots on false charges of being "spies."

The U.S. imperialists infiltrated their armed espionage ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate open aggressive acts and are raising frantic war clamours in Korea following its capture by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

In Korea today there has been created a grave situation in which a war may again be unleashed at any moment by the U.S. imperialists.

A durable peace cannot be ensured in Korea and the Far East as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression troops remain in South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the peaceful unification of Korea will easily be achieved and a durable peace be ensured in this area.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people have made all sincere efforts to realise the unification of the country in a peaceful way on an independent and democratic basis, after making the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from South Korea.

But Korea still remains divided up to date owing to the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

The split of Korea and the misfortunes of the South Korean people are attributable to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist ag-

gression army.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must get out of South Korea at once, taking all their lethal weapons with them.

There is no excuse whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to remain in South Korea.

We are convinced that the international democratic organizations and the social organizations of all countries and the honest-minded people of the whole world who treasure human dignity and rights and peace will vehemently condemn the barbarous outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops against the Korean people and more resolutely demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association
Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the
Fatherland
Korean National Peace Committee
Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity
General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
Korean Democratic Women's Union
General Federation of Literary and Art Unions
of Korea
Korean Journalists' Union
Association of Democratic Scientists of Korea
Korean Students' Committee
Korean Red Cross Society

Pyongyang, May 7, 1968.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

On the Criminal Acts Committed by the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Army in South Korea

International democratic organizations and the democratic public organizations of all countries of the world fighting for justice and social progress!

Peoples of all lands throughout the world who love peace and treasure man's right and dignity!

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, a half of our country, for over two decades have uninterruptedly committed unpardonable criminal acts against the South Korean people, bearing a heinous colonial rule over there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"All sorts of brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the southern half of our country ever since its liberation have left a most disgraceful page in the aggressive history of modern imperialism."**

True, the beastly atrocities perpetrated by the

U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea arouse surging indignation among the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the whole world.

We have already exposed the thrice-cursed criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea and complained against them many times before you, the international democratic organizations, democratic public organizations of all countries of the world and the world people.

Each time, the international democratic organizations, the democratic public organizations of all countries of the world and the world people fully supported our just complaint, sternly denounced the brutal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression army against the South Korean people and waged a powerful struggle in demand of the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea.

Today, also, the world people are raising the voice of struggle demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea and denouncing their criminal outrages.

But, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defying the unanimous denunciation by the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the whole world, are still entrenched in South Korea, lording it over there, and are viciously committing all sorts of bestial barbarities against our compatriots, brothers and sisters, such as murder and assault, rape and lynch, destruction and pillage.

Especially in the recent years, such criminal acts have sharply increased and become more outrageous

with each passing day, in step with the intensification of the policies of aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists.

Even according to heavily doctored figures of the South Korean press, the beastly atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in South Korea during the last two years hit the high of more than 3,480 cases.

Even at this moment, owing to the criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, a large number of people are deprived of their lives and fall down shedding their blood and the innocent compatriots, brothers and sisters are subjected to the unbearable maltreatment and national insult in South Korea.

These never-to-be-condoned criminal barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea are an intolerable insult and a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the people of the whole world.

The entire Korean people sternly denounce with surging national resentment the beastly barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea and bitterly condemn the U.S. imperialists as the most truculent aggressor, most ruthless murderer and most arrant robber and most brazen marauder.

The Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions

of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Association of Democratic Scientists of Korea, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Red Cross Society carried out the work of investigating the daily increasing barbarities by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in the southern half of our fatherland.

We pick out part of the barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggression army as reported by the South Korean press organs in heavy understatement, from June 1967 to May 1969, and once again expose them and complain against them before the international democratic organizations, democratic public organizations of all countries of the world and the world people.

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Owing to the most fiendish and flagrant barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, the ferocious wolves in human skin and devilish homicides, the South Korean people are facing a constant danger of death today.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops, lording it over South Korea, shoot and knife South Korean people to death right and left, kill them by running cars

over them and incessantly perpetrate bestial atrocities of murder everywhere they go.

As a result, not a single day passes in South Korea today without the rancorous blood being shed by the people.

On June 14, 1967, gangsters belonging to the A Company, 23rd Regiment, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, madly fired bullets at three villagers collecting scrap iron north of Munsan, Kyonggi Province, taking them as shooting targets, and killed them all on the spot. (*Hapdong Tongshin*, June 15, 1967.)

On June 27, 1967, gangsters of U.S. imperialist aggression troops who were riding in an army car by Daehung-dong rotary, Mapo district, Seoul, ran the car over Bae Jae Ho, a first-year student of the Rimchang Evening Middle School, who was going home after school, brutally killing him, and ran away. (*Radio Dongyang*, June 27, 1967.)

On the afternoon of June 29, 1967, a rascal named Rinder Lynal belonging to the 38th Brigade of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, deliberately drove an army car against a lorry carrying 30 mourners and threw the lorry into a paddy field upside down, seriously wounding 12 passengers, on the road in Rigok-ri, Buk sub-county, Gapyong county, Kyonggi Province. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, June 30, 1967.)

On July 23, 1967, Corporal John Leven, a rascal belonging to 44th Battery, 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, on his way to Kunsan from Kimje, North Cholla Province, driving a military truck, threw a big piece of square timber at a

villager, Li Dok Sin (59), on the thoroughfare of Nambu village, Bokkyo-ri, Daeya sub-county, Okgu county, North Cholla Province, killing him of cerebral concussion. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, July 24, 1967.)

On August 15, 1967, Psc Davis Dennis, a villain belonging to a signal battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army madly ran a jeep over an old man (68) who was taking a nap by the plaza of the Pyongtaek Railway Station, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, killing him and disappeared. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, August 16, 1967.)

At around 10 a.m., August 22, 1967, Corporal B. James, a rascal belonging to the 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, ran a military car over and killed Ryu Jong Ryol (11) who stepped aside on the thoroughfare of Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, August 24, 1967.)

On September 10, 1967, Pfc Robert Taylor, a rogue belonging to the 55th air force base of the U.S. imperialist aggression army entrenched in Sinjang-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, madly fired his pistol for no reason at 4 Korean youths passing by their barracks, killing instantaneously Kim Byong Kun (23) of them. (*Radio Dongyang*, September 11, 1967.)

At around 10:45 p.m., September 16, 1967, a rascal named James Endith belonging to the 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, fired his pistol at random for no reason in street No. 3, Hoihyon-dong, Central district, Seoul, critically wounding Choi Jong Sun (20), a first year student

of the Dongdok Women's College who was passing there, and then he broke into a restaurant over one hundred metres away from there and committed all outrages, again firing the pistol blindly. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, September 18, 1967.)

At around 1 p.m., October 4, 1967, Jack Curry, a villain of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, seeing Li Un Yong (4) playing on the road of No. 12, Bon-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, ran a car over and cruelly killed him, and threw his dead body 12 metres away and fled. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, October 5, 1967.)

At around 2:40 p.m., October 12, 1967, Pfc Young Jesse, a rogue belonging to the 69th Transport Company of the Seoul Base Command of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, ran a military car over a woman Kim Sang Sun (46), with a child on her back, on the road in Wanggok-ri, Uiwang sub-county, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province, when he saw her stepping aside, thus instantaneously killing the woman and her child Bae Bok Mi (3) on the spot. (*Radio Dongyang*, October 12, 1967.)

At around 5 p.m., October 12, 1967, Pfc Martin William, a villain belonging to the 3rd Battalion of the 81st Battery of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, ran a car over two women, So Du Yon and Li Ok Sun, passers-by, on the road in Myongil-dong, Songdong district, Seoul, killing them. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, October 13, 1967.)

At daytime, October 14, 1967, Warrant Officer Band Koch, a beast belonging to the Military Advisory Group of the U.S. imperialist aggression

army, flew his helicopter, all of a sudden, into the playground of the West Primary School in Ryosu city, South Cholla Province, blowing off over one hundred children and even destroying a wall of the school and seriously wounded over 40 people including old man Choi Man Jin (67) and over 30 children. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, October 15, 1967.)

On the afternoon of October 15, 1967, Sergeant Hall Mack, a villain belonging to the 12th Battery of the 1st Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, madly ran a military car over Yun Kyong Ja (3) as he found her playing by the road-side in Dongduchon 2-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, brutally killing her. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, October 17, 1967.)

On the afternoon of October 26, 1967, Charles Thomas, a rogue of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, drove close after her for fun of it, ran a jeep over and killed Kim Mi Hwa on the road in Gubong-ri, Janghung sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and took to flight. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, October 27, 1967.)

At noon, November 5, 1967, rascals belonging to the 541st Engineer Gp. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, drove a military car at a mad speed against passers-by right and left on the road in Ul-ri, Gyeyang sub-county, Buchon county, Kyonggi Province, heavily wounding seven including Pak Chon Su and ran away. (*Radio Dong-a*, November 5, 1967.)

On the afternoon of November 20, 1967, Corporal Thomas, a rascal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, ran an army car over a 16-year-old boy on

the road in Songchon-dong, Songbuk district, Seoul city, killing him in cold blood. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, November 21, 1967.)

On January 1, 1968, Sfc David Foreman, a beast belonging to the 3rd Battalion, 23rd Regiment, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, pommelled a villager, Byon Han Gyu, for no reason on the road in Sonyu 2-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, heavily wounding him. Then the rascal stopped a civilian car, kicked out the driver, and drove it at a mad speed against five or six villagers standing aside, thus killing Yun Song Hwan (39) of them. (*Choson Ilbo*, January 12, 1968.)

At around 4 p.m., January 19, 1968, seven rascals including Sfc Weber Patrick belonging to the 304th signal unit of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, while erecting an electric pole in front of No. 8, Ryongsan-dong, street 2, Ryongsan district, Seoul city, let it fall on the head of Min In Sun (11) when they found her playing there and thus fatally wounding her. (*Radio Dongyang*, January 20, 1968.)

On the afternoon of February 9, 1968, Corporal John Bruth, a villain belonging to the 7th Military Police Detachment of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, ran his car over and killed Sin Jong Gu residing in Gansok-dong on the road in Juan-dong, Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, and disappeared. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, February 13, 1968.)

At around 1 p.m., February 21, 1968, rascals belonging to the 802nd Engineer Battalion, K-6 of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, staged a so-called

shooting exercise in Namsan-ri, Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, opened random fire at village children taking them as shooting targets, inflicting serious wounds on Im Wu Chang in his right eye and on Yu Yong Guk in his abdomen. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, February 22, 1968.)

On the afternoon of March 3, 1968, Corporal T. Romin, a villain belonging to the M.P. unit of the 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, hit with a military car Kim Song Su (20) who was riding on a bicycle on the road in Sangyon 2-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, killing him on the spot. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, March 4, 1968.)

At around 8:45 a.m., March 23, 1968, First Sergeant Dale Bobby, a rogue of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, while madly driving on the road in Taesong-ri, Taein sub-county, Jongup county, North Cholla Province, ran over Jon O Chang (4) upon finding him playing in front of his house, killing him in cold blood. (*Jonbuk Ilbo*, March 26, 1968.)

At around 5:20 p.m., March 24, 1968, a rascal named Brown Merris, a sergeant belonging to the Headquarters Company, 19th Logistic Support Unit, 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, ran a jeep over and killed Hong Won Mu (13) residing in Guro-dong, Yongdungpo district, on the road in Sindorim-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul city. (*Seoul Shinmun*, March 26, 1968.)

On the afternoon of April 3, 1968, Psc Anderson,

a villain belonging to the 2nd Transport Battalion of the 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, drove an army car against a woman who was getting off a bus in Gwansan-ri, Byokje sub-county, Goyang county, Kyonggi Province, and killed her on the spot. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, April 4, 1968.)

On the afternoon of April 24, 1968, M.P. scoundrels belonging to the "Hayariya" unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, while madly driving a jeep, ran over Choi Won Baek (11) residing in Gaya-dong, Pusanjin district, on the road in front of the Myongbo Theatre in Pusan city, thus seriously wounding him. (*Pusan Ilbo*, April 26, 1968.)

On the afternoon of May 5, 1968, beasts belonging to the 76th Battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army ran a military car over Kang Un Suk (11) residing in Dohwa-dong, Inchon city, on the road in Gansok-dong, Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, killing her and ran away. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, May 6, 1968.)

On the afternoon of May 5, 1968, a rogue named Michael Charles, sergeant belonging to an artillery unit of the 1st Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, ran a jeep over Ji Bong Gun (22) who was riding on a bicycle on the road in front of Bosan-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and killed him on the spot. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, May 6, 1968.)

On the afternoon of May 24, 1968, beasts belonging to the 43rd Engineer Gp. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army engaged in a military set-up project in Sindong village, Indong sub-county, Chilgok

county, North Kyongsang Province, spotted three children—Jang Byong Wu (14), Jang Byong Jun (12) and Jang Myong Pyo (12)—who were collecting grass roots there, and after luring them to the site of the project, killed them all under the caterpillar wheels of the bulldozer. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, May 26, 1968.)

On the morning of May 25, 1968, gangsters of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops engaged in a so-called shooting exercise in Hyangyan-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, upon spotting Ra Yon Sok, a villager who was out collecting scrap iron, fired a volley at him, taking him as a shooting target, and killed him on the spot. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, May 25, 1968.)

At around 8:40 a.m., May 28, 1968, 3 rascals including Pfc Hayward Fleischer of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, driving an army car in Ryugang-ri, Baekgu sub-county, Kimje county, North Cholla Province, threw a big piece of square timber at Chong Jong Ryol (39) who was driving an oxcart, seriously bruising him in his face and breaking four of his teeth. (*Jonbuk Ilbo*, May 30, 1968.)

On the afternoon of June 5, 1968, Corporal James Way, a rascal belonging to the Headquarters Company of the 1st Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, while driving a jeep madly, ran it over Li In Hoi (9), 3rd-year pupil of the Hwigyong Primary School on the road of Hwigyong-dong, Tong-daemoon district, Seoul city, brutally killing her. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, June 6, 1968.)

On the afternoon of June 11, 1968, Pfc B. Semy,

a villain belonging to the 76th Engineer Unit of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, ran an army car over Kim In Su (45) who was stepping aside on the road in Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, killing him. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, June 14, 1968.)

On the afternoon of June 13, 1968, a rascal named James Hunter of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops ran a military car over a 5-year old child who was playing in front of his house in Okbong-ri, Okgu sub-county, Okgu county, North Cholla Province, killing the child and ran away. (*Jonbuk Ilbo*, August 18, 1968.)

On June 28, 1968, Corporal Timothy Alsem, a rascal belonging to the 51st Signal Battalion of the 1st Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, chased and ran a jeep over Jong Sok Yong, a boy who was passing by on the road in Banghak-dong, Songbuk district, Seoul city, cruelly killing him and took to flight. (*Dongyang Tongshin*, July 16, 1968.)

On the afternoon of July 3, 1968, Pfc Gregreen belonging to the 2nd Medical Unit of the 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, madly ran a military car over Cha Man Hi (5) who was playing in front of his house in Bopwon-ri, Chonhyon sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, killing him on the spot. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, July 4, 1968.)

On the morning of July 10, 1968, Corporal High, a rascal belonging to the 728th M.P. unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army drove a jeep over Ryu Ui (82) upon finding him on the road in Osan

3-ri, Osan-up, Hwasong county, Kyonggi Province, killing him and ran away. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, July 11, 1968.)

At around 4 a.m., July 11, 1968, Sfc Eddy Belk, a villain belonging to the headquarters of the Osan air base of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, while driving an army car over Ryukgyo-bridge in Songnamdong, Kimchon city, North Kyongsang Province, found a boy sleeping under a bridge and deliberately drove the car under the bridge and ran over him, killing him there. The victim Won Jong Dal (15) was a shoe-shine boy in Kimchon city supporting his widowed mother and 4 brothers living in a village. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, July 13, 1968.)

At around 10:30 a.m., July 18, 1968, rogues of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops entrenched in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, fired at O Yong Tae (39) residing in Bopwon-ri, Chonhyon sub-county, Paju county, who was passing by, killing him on the spot. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, July 19, 1968.)

On the morning of July 22, 1968, Psc Vincent Fox, a rascal belonging to the 23rd Regiment, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, fired an M-14 rifle at random at Korean drivers who were cleaning their cars in a stream in Nulno-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, inflicting heavy wounds upon Choi Chang Do and An Yong Bin of them. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, July 23, 1968.)

On July 30, 1968, a rogue named K. Slanser, sergeant of the military advisory group of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, ran a military car

over Jo Chang Tae (5) who was playing on the road in street No. 5, Yangpyong-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul city, killing the child and disappeared. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, July 30, 1968.)

On the night of August 13, 1968, murderers of the contract section of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops cold-bloodedly ran an army car over Rim Song Gil who was driven hard till late at night at barracks of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, killing him on the spot. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, August 14, 1968.)

On the morning of September 11, 1968, Corporal G. Paar, a villain belonging to the 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, madly drove a military car against Kim In Kyu (55), a scavenger of Sosa-up, working on the road in Simgok-ri, Sosa-up, Buchon county, Kyonggi Province, killing him and ran away. (*Radio Dongyang*, September 11, 1968.)

On the afternoon of September 17, 1968, Pfc Dickens, a rogue belonging to the 567th Medical Company of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, ran a jeep over Han Sun Sok (54), a worker who was passing by on the road in Ssangmun-dong, Songbuk district, Seoul city, killing him and ran away. (*Seoul Shinmun*, September 19, 1968.)

On September 18, 1968, Corporal John N. Clay, a villain belonging to the 6314th unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, in Osan, Kyonggi Province, set a military dog at Jang Gon Hwa, a

Korean worker hired at the unit, and seriously wounded him, after bullying him on groundless charges. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, September 20, 1968.)

At around 4 p.m., September 23, 1968, Pfc I.C. Lindsey, a beast belonging to the 728th M.P. unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, ran an army car over Li Dong Wuk (4) who was playing on the road in Sosa-up, Buchon county, Kyonggi Province, killing the child and disappeared. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, September 24, 1968.)

On the morning of October 9, 1968, wild beasts belonging to the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops drove a military car against Kim Hyon Mi (5) who was playing in front of her house on the road in Anjong-ri, Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, killing the child and ran away. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, October 9, 1968.)

On the morning of October 23, 1968, Pfc Smith Foreel, a beast belonging to the M.P. Company of the 7th division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, madly fired his carbine at peasant Kim Yong Sik who was going to the field for work taking him as a target of shooting exercise, on a road in Dongduchon-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, putting him in a critical condition. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, October 23, 1968.)

At around 2 p.m., October 23, 1968, Corporal Strun, a rascal belonging to the C. Engineer Gp. of the 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who was setting up a concrete electric

pole in the barracks deliberately let it fall on the head of Kim Yong Gun, a Korean worker, upon seeing him passing by, killing him on the spot. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, October 23, 1968.)

On the afternoon of November 17, 1968, Pfc George Bogs, a rascal belonging to the 7th Battalion, 17th Battery, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, drove an army car over Kim Ji Suk (20), a woman who was passing by on the road in front of Jangpa-ri, Joksok sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and, while running away, ran the car over other people without mercy, inflicting heavy wounds upon Li Jae Min and Gu Yong Ho of them. (*Kyonghyang Shinmun*, November 18, 1968.)

On the afternoon of December 3, 1968, U.S. imperialist aggression army beasts who were riding in a jeep on the road in Bongam-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province ran over a passer-by named Kim Han Gyu (17) and disappeared after stealthily throwing the bloody body into a paddy field to erase the trace of murder. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, December 4, 1968.)

On the morning of January 1, 1969, a beast named Scott, Sfc belonging to the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, ran an army car over old man Li Gi Hyon who was crossing the road in Daehwa-ri, Byokje sub-county, Goyang county, Kyonggi Province, killing him on the spot. (*Radio Dongyang*, January 3, 1969.)

On January 7, 1969, a rascal named John Watt, sergeant of the Transport Company of the 7th Re-

giment, 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, who was madly driving a military car along the road in Giji 2-ri, Sinbuk sub-county, Pochon county, Kyonggi Province, ran the car over Jong Bom Sok who was riding on a bicycle, and killed him. (*Radio Christian*, January 8, 1969.)

On January 24, 1969, a rascal named Frek, sergeant of the 548th hospital of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, while swaggering about with a shotgun, madly fired it at a passer-by Li Sang Won, choosing him as a shooting target, and killed him on the spot on the road in Ritaewon 2-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, January 25, 1969.)

On February 14, 1969, Eberdt, a rogue belonging to the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who was riding in a military car on road in Bon-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul city, ran over a 40-year old man who was wandering about in search of a job, killing him. (*Radio Christian*, February 15, 1969.)

On February 22, 1969, 5 wolves including Sfc Shuman Neet belonging to the 3rd Air Force Detachment of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, who were gadding around in a hill in Gumi-up, Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province, carrying shotguns, fired them point blank at 4 children—Kim Yong Su, Son Gyong Chan, Kang Si Jung and Bae Jin Won—who were 12 years old upon finding them sitting in the sun on empty stomachs shivering with cold and laid them all down on the ground then and there. (*Kyonghyang Shinmun*, February 24, 1969.)

On March 16, 1969, U.S. imperialist aggression troops who were madly driving a car in Sangildong, Songdong district, Seoul city, hit Ra Ri Yong (12), a child who was passing by, putting him into a critical condition and then ran away. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, March 17, 1969.)

On April 17, 1969, rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops riding in a military car on the road in front of Sangson-ri, Kapyong sub-county, Kapyong county, Kyonggi Province, ran over Hong Song Gi (7), a child who was playing on the road, killing him. (*Kyonggi Ryonhap Ilbo*, April 18, 1969.)

On May 6, 1969, Corporal Glenn, a villain belonging to the 13th Engineer Gp. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army drove a military car against a bus "Kyonggiyong 5-5767" on which the passengers were getting at the bus station in Bongyang-ri, Hoichon sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, inflicting heavy wounds upon five including Kim Se Yong. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, May 7, 1969.)

2

The cases of the thrice-cursed, barbarous outrages committed against South Korean women by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who have been reared in utter immorality and depravity are indeed beyond the imagination of man.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the barbarians of the 20th century, stick at nothing to satisfy their bestiality and rape women and assault them

by turns everywhere in South Korea regardless of time and place. Moreover, they make no scruple to commit all sorts of unbearable outrages including murder and violence against the women who resisted them in their nasty acts.

On the evening of June 18, 1967, Corporal James A. Hupp, a villain belonging to the 555th Guard Ammunition Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, broke into the house of Ryo Dok Wu residing in Suhyang-ri, Songhwan sub-county, Chonwon county, South Chungchong Province, and when she resisted his attempt to satisfy his carnal desire, the scoundrel beat her black and blue inflicting heavy wounds upon her and ran away. (*Donghwa Tongshin*, June 20, 1967.)

On the night of August 16, 1967, wild beasts belonging to the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops took to Namsan hill two women, Pak Gyong Suk and Pak Hyon Suk residing in Ritae-won-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul city, at the point of pistol, and raped them. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, August 17, 1967.)

On September 11, 1967, Corporal Raymond Velasquez and Psc Willy Page, villains belonging to the 30th Ordnance Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops entrenched in Hannam-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul city, attacked by turns Yun Jong Suk (22) residing in Seoul city and inflicted serious wounds upon her. (*Donghwa Tongshin*, September 12, 1967.)

On October 21, 1967, Sergeant Samuel Junis, a rascal belonging to the Headquarters of the 1st Corps

of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, raped a woman Song Ji Ryong in Baekui-ri, Chongsan sub-county, Pochon county, Kyonggi Province, and strangled her and set fire to her house before running away, to erase the trace of his crime. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, October 27, 1967.)

On the morning of November 5, 1967, Pfc. Eugene Taylor, a knave belonging to the Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 31st Regiment, 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, intruded into the house of woman Kim Chun Ja (21) residing in Bukbosan-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and when she resisted his attempt to rape her, the villain stripped naked this woman in the 4th month of pregnancy and brutally strangled her to death. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, November 6, 1967.)

On the afternoon of February 18, 1968, Sergeant Janney Johnson, a rogue belonging to the 609th Ammunition Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, fell upon a certain woman Kim (27) who was visiting her acquaintance in Jung-dong, Dongrae district, Pusan city and when she resolutely resisted his attempt to satisfy his carnal desire, the rascal slashed her on the face, broke her left arm and inflicted upon her other serious wounds before he ran away. (*Hapdong Tongshin*, February 19, 1968.)

Sergeant Bonard, a rascal belonging to the Kunsan air base of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, habitually raped Korean women hired at their barber shop, and on February 1, 1968, the rascal raped Kim Kum Ja (21) following her into the toilet room and

on February 13, Kim Gum Nyo (19) of the same barber shop, again at the toilet room and on February 20, Kim Jong Ja (24) in the same way. (*Jonbuk Ilbo*, March 8, 1968.)

At dawn, February 28, 1968, Corporal Small Wood, a beast belonging to the Headquarters Company, 19th Logistic Support Command, 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, attempted to rape a woman Im Sun Hi (22) residing in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul. When she resisted, the rascal forcibly stripped her naked and brutally strangled her to death with his hands, covered her body with a quilt and set fire to it before running away. (*Choson Ilbo*, February 29, 1968.)

On the evening of March 9, 1968, beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops entrenched in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, kidnapped a woman named Chae Gil Ja (23) residing in Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county and attempted to violate her. When she resisted, the beasts murdered her in cold blood and disappeared after throwing away her dead body in front of the checkpoint at the gate of the First Battalion, 72nd Tank Unit, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, March 11, 1968.)

On March 30, 1968, Corporal M.E. James, a rogue belonging to the Kunsan air base of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, tried to rape a certain Ryu, pregnant woman, residing in Yonghwa-dong, Kunsan city, North Cholla Province, and when the woman resolutely refused, the rascal frenziedly beat

her on three occasions, putting her into a critical condition. (*Jonbuk Ilbo*, April 7, 1968.)

On the night of April 8, 1968, Pfc William, a villain belonging to the Artillery Command of the 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, attempted to rape Kim Hyon Ja, a woman residing in Yonpung-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, but was refused. Waylaying her when she was on her way home, the villain stabbed her in the neck and breast with a dagger, thus fatally wounding her. (*Radio Dong-a*, April 10, 1968.)

On May 13, 1968, Pfc Charles Rappley, a rascal belonging to the Headquarters Company of the 51st Signal Battalion, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, committed all sorts of indecent and beastly acts against Ryu Yong Ja (22) in Garung 2-dong, Uijongbu city, Kyonggi Province after anaesthetizing her and thus inflicted serious wounds upon her and then ran away. (*Kyonghyang Shinmun*, May 28, 1968.)

On May 17, 1968, Master Sergeant T.D. Simon, a rascal belonging to the CID of the U.S. imperialist aggresssion army, broke into the house of Byon Jong Ja residing in Daehung-dong, Taejon city, South Chungchong Province, under the pretext of a certain investigation, taking advantage of the absence of her husband who had been dragged to South Viet Nam as cannon fodder in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression, and raped her after narcotizing her. (*Taejon Ilbo*, June 12, 1968.)

On June 4, 1968, Pfc Dickens, a rogue belonging to the 43rd Hospital of the U.S. imperialist aggres-

sion troops, tried to rape a certain woman Jo residing in Naebang-ri, Junae sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province and when she resisted, the villain stroke her on the body and face right and left, breaking three of her teeth, and seriously wounding her. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, June 6, 1968.)

On the night of June 16, 1968, Pfc Junior, a rascal belonging to the 10th Regiment of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, attempted to violate Jon Gwang Ja in Wunchon-ri, Yongbuk sub-county, Pochon county, Kyonggi Province, and when she stubbornly resisted, the rascal had a glass bottle broken and stabbed her in the body and face with it, smearing her body with blood and even set fire to her house. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, June 17, 1968.)

On the morning of June 27, 1968, three beasts including Corporal Joe Willy belonging to the M.P. Detachment of the 6314th air force unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army seized Paek Jang Mi who was passing by on road in Sinjang-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and attempted to assault her by turns. As she resolutely resisted their attempt to satisfy their carnal desire, the rascals beat her black and blue, knocking her down on the spot. (*Radio Dongyang*, June 28, 1968.)

On the evening of July 12, 1968, a rascal named Sparks belonging to the Camp Carol base arsenal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops dragged into his car a girl surnamed Pak (15) on her way home in Sokjon-dong, Woegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province and took her to his unit

and attempted to rape her. As he failed, the rascal took again her by car to Doksan-dong, Jichun sub-county, Chilgok county to satisfy his wild desire but met with her desperate resistance, the beast kicked her out of the car, inflicting serious wounds on her and ran away. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, July 19, 1968.)

On the night of July 13, 1968, a villainous M.P. John of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops took Li Un Sim (22) residing in Yangdong, Central district, Seoul city, to the bushes 200 metres east of the Namsan "State Library", Huam-dong, Ryong-san district, Seoul city to rape the girl and when she vehemently resisted the rascal strangled and brutally trampled her breast under his jackboots, killing her and then stripped the lower part of her body, tore her clothes and tied the neck of the dead body with it before running away. (*Donghwa Tongshin*, July 15, 1968.)

On the evening of July 28, 1968, brutes of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops entrenched in Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, forcibly took a certain woman surnamed Pak hired at their unit into a dug-out in the unit upon finding her going her way home after a day's drudgery and raped her by turns for nearly 4 hours and trampled her down with their jackboots. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, July 29, 1968.)

On the night of August 7, 1968, Pfc R. Armbrew, a rascal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, attempted to rape Jong Gun Ja residing in Sae village, Hwangsan sub-county, Kimje county, North Cholla Province and when she resisted the rascal throttled her to faint and kicked her face, abdomen

and other parts of her body and frenziedly beat her, fatally wounding her. (*Radio Jonju*, August 10, 1968.)

On the night of August 18, 1968, Sergeant Patty, a rascal belonging to the 13th Engineer Battalion, 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, intruded into a restaurant in Bangchuk-ri, Gwangtan sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and attempted to rape a woman named Kim So Yong employed there. When she resisted, the rascal brought three other beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and perpetrated for more than one hour a group violence, savagely kicking and beating over 10 employees, and seriously wounded Li Hye Ja and six others. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, August 22, 1968.)

On the night of August 29, 1968, Corporal Devin, a rogue belonging to the 44th artillery unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, tried to rape a Korean woman in Hamjong-ri, Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and when his attempt to satisfy his carnal desire was met with her resistance, the rascal did violence to her and fell upon another woman named Hyon who rushed there to check it and beat and kicked her right and left and then broke into the house of a woman named Li Song Sun, a neighbour, and kicked her in the breast with his jackboots for no reason and trampled her down without mercy, putting her into a faint. (*Radio Dongyang*, August 30, 1968.)

At dawn, September 6, 1968, Seaman first class Donald Philip and Apprentice seaman Erhart R. Jay,

crewmembers of a vessel of the U.S. imperialist aggression navy, forcibly took away Korean girls, Kang Jung A (20) and Jong Mi Ryon (20), both residing in Sungui-dong, Southern district, Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, in military police patrol car No. 503 of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and tried to rape them in the Obok Hotel in Kwandong street No. 3, Central district, Inchon city. When the girls put up a stubborn resistance, Philip fired his revolver at Kang Jong A, killing her on the spot. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, September 6, 1968.)

On September 10, 1968, a rascal named Odis of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops attempted to rape Son Nam Suk (26) residing in Daebong 3-gu-dong, Taegu city, North Kyongsang Province. When she resisted, the rascal, after forcibly taking her away, stripped her half-naked and cruelly strangled her to death and bound hand and foot of the dead body with a rope and covered it with vinyl bag and stealthily put it in the entrance of the No. 13 train heading for Pusan from Seoul on September 16, 1968, and disappeared. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, September 16, 1968.)

On the night of October 6, 1968, Sergeant William Brown, a rogue belonging to the Camp Carol 44th Engineer Gp. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, dragged away a girl named Li Rye Son (21) residing in Sokjon-dong, Woegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province into the Jindong hill in Agok-dong and attempted to rape her. When she resisted, the rascal stripped her half-naked and beat and kicked her right and left and strangled her to death with her stockings and then disappeared

after putting the dead body into an air-raid shelter. (*Taegu Ilbo*, October 15, 1968.)

On October 12, 1968, Pfc Michael and Sfc Thomas, beasts belonging to the air force of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, forcibly carried in a jeep, a certain girl Kim (20) who was passing by in Bongdok-dong, Taegu city, North Kyongsang Province, and tried to rape her. When the girl put up a resolute resistance, the rascals kicked her out of the running car, inflicting heavy wounds upon her. (*Taegu Ilbo*, October 15, 1968.)

At dawn, October 18, 1968, Pfc W. Derry and Psc Stanley McDonald, rascals belonging to the 44th Battery of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, broke into the house of Li Won Gyu in Sinhap-ri, So sub-county, Sochon county, South Chungchong Province, and attempted to rape his eldest daughter (19) while sleeping and when they failed, the rascals raped her mother in turn by taking her out of the house and ran away. (*Seoul Shinmun*, October 20, 1968.)

On the morning of November 6, 1968, Sfc Jones and two other beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops took into their warehouse in the unit a woman surnamed Choi residing in Songhwan sub-county, Chonwon county, South Chungchong Province, and after locking up the door, frenziedly beat her right and left until she lost her consciousness and then assaulted her by turns and inflicted serious wounds on her. (*Taejon Ilbo*, November 12, 1968.)

On the night of November 29, 1968, Pfc Gove Genn, a rogue of the U.S. imperialist aggression

troops, attempted to violate a certain woman Kim in Yangju county, Kyonggi Province. As she resisted, the rascal tried to strangle her to death. And when Song Yong Wu and Kim Yong Sun, next-door women, came there to check it, the rascal stabbed them in the sides and breasts at random with daggers, putting them into critical conditions. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, December 1, 1968.)

On the night of December 17, 1968, three rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops pounced upon a woman named Han Jin Suk employed in a restaurant in Anyang-ri, Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province to satisfy their carnal desire, and when she was running away, the rascals dragged her to the stove and inflicted serious burns on her, throwing her into a critical condition. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, December 18, 1968.)

On January 12, 1969, Corporal Frederick Bathead, a rogue belonging to B Company of the Camp Carol supply base of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, took away to a compost deposit Choi Gyong Hi in Sokjon 2-dong, Woegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province and attempted to rape her. As she put up a staunch resistance, the rascal strangled her to faint and then raped her and strangled her to death on the spot. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, January 16, 1969.)

On January 22, 1969, Corporal Goldman O'Brien and another brute belonging to the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops attempted to rape Jang Ok Ju on a side-street of Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul city, and when she resisted,

the beasts beat and kicked her right and left, knocked her down and inflicted serious wounds on woman Pak Nam I who came there to check it, putting her into a critical condition. (*Kyonghyang Shinmun*, January 23, 1969.)

On February 16, 1969, Pfc Arbrie, a villain belonging to the U.S. imperialist aggression army, seized Kwon Jong Suk, passer-by, on the road in Bongdok 2-gu-dong, Taegu city, and slashed her in the face as she did not comply with his dirty demand and thus tore her left eye. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, February 18, 1969.)

On February 18, 1969, Pfc Adam Covilitary, a rascal belonging to the 335th Ordnance Battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, tried to rape Im Sun Ja residing in Bupyong-dong, Northern district, Inchon city. When she stubbornly resisted, the rascal beat her right and left, throwing her into critical condition and ran away. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, February 20, 1969.)

On April 22, 1969, Sfc Bruno Cranes, a rascal belonging to the Headquarters Detachment of the Transport Battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army entrenched in Wolmi island, attempted to rape Li Sun Rye (14), a girl who was selling chewing-gum in Jungang-dong, Central district, Inchon city, and when she put up resistance, the rascal kicked her with his jackboots and trampled her down, throwing her into a critical condition. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, April 23, 1969.)

On May 19, 1969, Pfc Jack, a rascal belonging to the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, broke into

the rented room of Kim Gum Sun in Bupyong-dong, Inchon city, and attempted to rape her. When she resisted the rascal strangled her to death. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, May 19, 1969.)

3

The barbarous outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggression army against the South Korean people are becoming more malicious as the days go by.

Wherever they set foot the beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army perpetrate all sorts of brutalities of beating and trampling down guiltless inhabitants at random, cutting off tongues of people and setting military dogs on people.

At around 10 p.m., June 30, 1967, Pfc C. Lacour and Thomas Augur belonging to the Headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression army base in Pusan behaved disgracefully in every way on a street in front of a shop in Daechang-dong, Pusan, and pommelled and kicked at random Kim Yong Jin, a shopkeeper, and another person, Ki Yang Hi who was checking them, inflicting serious wounds upon them, and they also did group violence to Kang Sun Mok, an employee who was stopping them, inflicting a heavy wound on him. (*Donghwa Tongshin*, July 1, 1967.)

On July 5, 1967, Pfc Brown of the U.S. imperialist aggression army picked a quarrel for no reason with Yun Gyong Sun, an employee of a re-

staurant in Wunchon-ri, Yongbuk sub-county, Pochon county, Kyonggi Province, and stroke her in the face at random, inflicting bruises on her and breaking her front teeth. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, July 10, 1967.)

At around midnight of July 13, 1967, James Stephen and some forty other beasts belonging to the 728 Military Police Unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army picked up a quarrel for no reason at all with two youths and perpetrated group violence against them in Anjong-ri, Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and pommelled another villager O In Chang without any reason, inflicting heavy wounds upon him, and ran riot, throwing stones at village houses and smashing windows at random. When the indignant villagers lodged a protest, the scoundrels threatened them with pistols and threw stones at them, heavily wounding more than twenty inhabitants. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, July 14, 1967.)

On August 21, 1967, Sergeant Neel Fee of the U.S. imperialist aggression army tried to blackmail Yun Mi Suk of Bongdok-dong, Taegu, North Kyongsang Province. Refused by her, he destroyed all furniture and beat the woman violently inflicting a heavy wound on her. (*Hapdong Tongshin*, August 22, 1967.)

On August 27, 1967, on a road in Garung 2-dong, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, Corporal Gaffers S. Cunigson and three other U.S. imperialist aggression troops belonging to the 51st Signal Battalion stopped forcibly a taxi "Kyonggiyong No. 443", which

was passing by, to destroy it at random, and perpetrated violence against Jon Sang Sup, the driver, inflicting serious wounds upon him and at the same time they committed all outrages against the villagers trying to dissuade them. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, August 28, 1967.)

On September 15, 1967, three beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army—Psc Robert Reconny and James of the Hq. Company, the U.S. 8th Army, and Joseph of the 38th Reinforcement Company of the U.S. 8th Army—picked a quarrel with Bae Jung Hwan, driver of a taxi “Seoulyong No. 4511”, who had driven them to the gate of their barracks, wrung his neck and beat him right and left, let alone paying him the fare. The victim fell into a critical condition. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, September 16, 1967.)

On September 17, 1967, Pfc M. Gold of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed at Bupyong-dong, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, stroke right and left Jong Do Wuk in the face, breaking his teeth because the latter exposed the former’s atrocity of stabbing people at random with a dagger to inflict heavy wounds upon them. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, September 19, 1967.)

On September 18, 1967, on a road in Mojin-dong, Songdong district, Seoul, Corporal Steven and Raymond of the 65th Medical Corps, 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, who were taking a motor-cycle, picked a quarrel for no reason at all with a passer-by, Jang Dae Gyu, pommelled him and when Choi Wun Ja was trying to stop their outrage, they wrung her neck and kicked her, making the

two fall into a critical condition. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, September 19, 1967.)

On September 18, 1967, more than ten bandits belonging to Camp Carol of the U.S. imperialist aggression army beat with beer bottles Yu Yong Su and three other high school students and knifed them on a road in Sokjon-dong, Woegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, for no reason at all, inflicting a slash two centimetres deep and three centimetres long on the back of student Yu Yong Su's head. (*Radio Taegu*, September 19, 1967.)

On December 18, 1967, eight beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army kicked Pak Chang Hi and his younger brother with no reason at all at a ferry in front of Bosan-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, inflicting fatal wounds upon them and beat the dog of Mrs. Kim, an old woman residing in Bosan-ri. When she tried to stop them, they gave her drubbing until she fainted and did violence to a villager named Yun, who was standing there, and ran away. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, December 22, 1967.)

On January 1, 1968, on a road in Byokge-ri, Gwangchon-up, Hongsong county, South Chungchong Province, three brutes of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops beat at random So Sung Ae, So Yong Son and other villagers with no reason at all, heavily wounding them. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, January 2, 1968.)

On February 25, 1968, Pfc Current, a scoundrel belonging to the 83rd Ordnance Battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, beat mercilessly

Kim Ja Rim six months pregnant for no reason at all in a restaurant in Sinanyang-ri, Anyang-up, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province, causing abortion and inflicting heavy wounds all over her body. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, March 3, 1968.)

On March 28, 1968, Psc Marpel of 2nd Bn., 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, hit at random without any reason Kim Dong Sik, a worker hired at the unit, breaking three of his teeth and cutting his tongue off in Songun-ri, Wongok sub-county, Ansong county, Kyonggi Province. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, March 30, 1968.)

On April 7, 1968, Hugh Dick, a sergeant of the Long Distance Signal Battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, and 4 other beasts broke into a restaurant in Jung-dong, Taejon city and did group violence, together with 5 other beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who had been there, to Ri Won Gil, Baek Chae Il and others, who were taking a meal, inflicting serious wounds upon them. (*Taejon Ilbo*, April 9, 1968.)

On April 13, 1968, John R. Marshall, a corporal of the Pusan base of the "Hayariya" unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and two others caught Ri Chol Wu who was going by bicycle, and threw him down with his bicycle, kicked and trampled him down without any reason, heavily wounding him on a road in front of Gupo-dong, Pusan city. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, April 16, 1968.)

On May 8, 1968, three scoundrels of the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army caught Kim Hak Man, a village youth, with no re-

ason at all, stabbed and beat him with daggers and beer bottles at random, inflicting heavy wounds on him before running away on a road in Masan-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, May 9, 1968.)

On June 29, 1968, in Paju-ri, Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, a rascal named John, a sergeant belonging to the First Battalion, 9th Regiment, Second Infantry Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, picked a quarrel with Yun Yong Son (42), owner of a restaurant, without reason, assaulted him wringing his neck. When the latter's wife, Ri Jong Ae (36) came in a hurry to stop him, he struck her in the face with an iron chair and ran a chair leg into her eye making her fall into a serious condition. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, July 3, 1968.)

On August 3, 1968, on a road in Songdong village, Chongha sub-county, Kimje county, North Cholla Province, three beasts belonging to air base of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Kunsan beat at random with sticks without any reason 4 inhabitants including Kwak Gum Ryang who were passing by, heavily wounding them. (*Radio Jonju*, August 4, 1968.)

On August 5, 1968, a rascal named White D. Eugene, a lieutenant of the 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, drove forcibly Rim On Taek (32), a dumb residing in Dongson-dong, Songbuk district, Seoul, into a doghouse in their unit, saying threateningly that they would examine whether he was a real dumb

or not, and set a military dog to bite him, inflicting heavy wounds on his whole body including both thighs. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, September 3, 1968.)

On August 13, 1968, Psc Peterson and more than 10 beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army committed with no reason group violence against more than 10 women in Gwangtan-ri, Gwangtan sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. Of them Ri Bun I was struck on her head with a beer bottle and was seriously wounded. After this the brutes ran away. (*Seoul Shinmun*, August 15, 1968.)

On September 2, 1968, in Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, four beasts including Dulles Wrens, a corporal belonging to B Company, Tank Unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, ran amuk brandishing daggers at villagers, and stabbed Gil Ho Dong in the head and other parts of the body, making him fall down unconscious bathed in blood. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, September 3, 1968.)

On November 5, 1968, in Yongtae-ri, Wolryong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, a beast of the 2nd Battalion, 17th Regiment of a division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, stabbed 12-year old boy Yu Bong Su, who was standing on a road, in the face without any reason with a broken bottle, seriously wounding him, and ran away. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, November 8, 1968.)

On November 5, 1968, a warrant officer named Wilson, investigator of 19th CIC unit, 1st Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, caught Kim

Sun Ja hired at their unit when she was on her way home after a day's hard work, dragged her into their barrack again, stripped her and committed violence against her, detaining her in an isolated room for two hours brutally beating and trampling her. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, November 9, 1968.)

On the night of November 6, 1968, in Bupyong-dong, Northern district, Inchon, Psc James Gray of the 335th unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army tried to escape without paying the fare after travelling in a taxi. When the driver, Byon Hong Bom, asked for the fare, he did violence to the driver, making him fall into unconsciousness before escaping. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, November 7, 1968.)

On November 25, 1968, six brutes of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops stationed in Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, beat and thrust Jong Gil Yun, Kim Chon and other village youths off a bridge in Bosan-ri, Dongduchon-up, without any reason, breaking their arms and legs. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, November 26, 1968.)

On December 5, 1968, Robert Weld, mate of U.S.S. "Victory" of the U.S. imperialists which anchored in the Pusan Port committed the brutal atrocity of firing a pistol at Korean worker Cha Gun Tae (38) for the mere reason that he was going to drink water during work and cruelly struck him in the head with the pistol grip, heavily wounding him. (*Radio Pusan Munhwa*, December 6, 1968.)

On December 5, 1968, Charles Edward and 4 other beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into a restaurant in Ryongsan district, Seoul,

picked a quarrel with its manager, Pak Ik Bom, for no reason at all and beat him in the face with beer bottles, inflicting heavy wound upon him. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, December 6, 1968.)

On December 13, 1968, Master Sergeant Monarid Abreen, the supervisor of the noncom mess hall at a base of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Pyongtaek, Kyonggi Province, locked Kim Ro Jok, a Korean employee at the mess hall, up in an isolated room and demanded to sign a written pledge that the latter would not expose the former's dishonest act and would cancel 150,000 *won* of debt. When the latter refused it, the former brutally stabbed him, heavily wounding him. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, December 14, 1968.)

On January 3, 1969, Sergeant Nodrway and another scoundrel of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops broke into the house of a certain Jang residing in Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and stabbed her for no reason in the face and other parts of her body with hair-cutting scissors and a knife till she fell in a pool of blood, and not satisfied with this, the scoundrels kicked and beat her again, inflicting serious wounds on her. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, January 4, 1969.)

On January 11, 1969, Corporal Crane belonging to Headquarters Company, 25th unit, 1st Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, broke into a restaurant in Garung 2-dong, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, and kicked with boots and struck with a chair Kim Yong I, Kim Myong Guk and other employee without any reason, making them fall into a

critical condition. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, January 12, 1969.)

On February 9, 1969, in Jangpa-ri, Joksong sub-county, Paju county, scoundrels of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, destroyed the gate of Kim Jong Ja's house and broke into a room to commit group violence of beating and kicking her with boots without any reason, making her lose consciousness. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, February 10, 1969.)

On February 16, 1969, a beast of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into the house of Gu Hwa Gyong residing in Daebong 3-gu-dong, Taegu, and kicked and pommelled the master without any reason, inflicting a heavy wound upon him. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, February 18, 1969.)

On March 30, 1969, in Dongmun-ri, Taeon sub-county, Sosan county, South Chungchong Province, six U.S. imperialist aggression troops including a corporal named Tee stabbed Kim Sang Sop residing in Pyongchon-ri, Taeon sub-county in the side with a dagger inflicting a serious wound on him, pommelled Pak Yong Gun living in Oun-ri, Taeon sub-county, inflicting heavy wounds upon him and in the end ran a military car over an inhabitant named Kim In Bae, making him fall into a critical condition before escaping. (*Radio Dongyang*, March 31, 1969.)

On April 29, 1969, on a road in Howon-dong, Uijongbu, Psc Rivera Huntana belonging to 696th Ammunition Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and more than 10 U.S. imperialist aggression troops pommelled Cha Jae Sun and Ri

Gyu Bong, inflicting cuts on their heads and serious bruises on their chests. (*Kyonggi Ryonhap Ilbo*, April 30, 1969.)

4

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are also perpetrating without hesitation the criminal acts of plundering and destroying the property of the people in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the descendants of pirates and bands of robbers, break into the houses of guiltless inhabitants and shops individually or in groups to loot and destroy properties at random and wrest money and other valuables from passers-by by swindling or threatening with weapons and commit outrages against those who resist their predatory acts. They perpetrate brigandish acts in the literal sense of the word.

On June 23, 1967, Sergeant Robert Said, a rascal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, broke into the house of Kim Yong Ja in Daerung-ri, Chonhyon sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and robbed her of clothes and other articles worth over 4,000 *won*. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, June 24, 1967.)

On July 2, 1967, Sfc G. Nese belonging to the First Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, driving a military car at a mad speed, knocked into the house of Li Ryong Bok in broad day-light at a three forked road in front of Byokje-ri, Byokje sub-county, Goyang county, Kyonggi Province, thereby

completely destroying the house and thus inflicting losses equivalent to 450,000 *won*. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, July 3, 1967.)

On July 30, 1967, 13 U.S. imperialist aggression army men including Pfc Packey, a rascal belonging to the Guided Missile Battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army entrenched in Jinchon, North Chungchong Province, broke into a restaurant near the unit and, committing outrages in demand of wine, destroyed a radio set, loudspeaker, tables and other furniture and utensils at random and when Jin Jong Su, the manager, and Lim Son Hye and Li Jong Ja, employees, were trying to stop them, they committed group violence against them, inflicting heavy wounds upon them. (*Dong-a Ilbo*, August 1, 1967.)

On September 3, 1967, three U.S. imperialist aggression army scoundrels broke into a restaurant in Woegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, and pommelled Korean woman Kang Myong Sun, inflicting a heavy wound upon her and robbed her of money before he ran away. (*Hapdong Tongshin*, September 4, 1967.)

On the night of October 5, 1967, Corporal James Eckel belonging to the 55th Ordnance Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the house of O Se Yong residing in Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and set fire to the house before he made his escape. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, October 6, 1967.)

At dawn, February 11, 1968, Psc Williams, a rascal belonging to the Taegu base headquarters of

the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into the Apsan Restaurant in Bongdok-dong, Taegu city, North Kyongsang Province, and destroyed the doors and windows and smashed furniture. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, February 13, 1968.)

On February 17, 1968, over ten scoundrels belonging to the 58th Ordnance Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army thronged into a beer hall in Sihung-dong No. 115, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, and behaved outrageously demanding wine. The villains struck employees Wu Chun Gi and Jon Dae Jin with beer bottles and chairs, inflicting fatal wounds on them and smashing windows and furniture at random. And then they broke into a nearby theatre and smashed its windows and pommelled its manager Kim Chol Su, inflicting a heavy wound upon him. (*Radio Dongyang*, February 18, 1968.)

On February 22, 1968, Corporal Willex of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into the house of Kim Yong Rim in Bupyong-dong, Northern district, Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, and ruthlessly pommelled the master to lose consciousness and robbed him of money and things worth several thousand *won* before he fled. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, February 23, 1968.)

On February 26, 1968, Charles F. Schundolf, a corporal belonging to the Headquarters Company of the 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, threw a handgrenade into the house of Li Byong Guk in Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, destroying the house and furni-

ture. (*Hapdong Tongshin*, February 27, 1968.)

On April 1, 1968, Richard Craig, a corporal belonging to the 19th Logistic Support Group of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression army snatched an overcoat from by-passing woman Kim Myong Ja at an alley in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and ran away. (*Radio Dongyang*, April 2, 1968.)

On April 13, 1968, Psc Diteon belonging to the U.S. imperialist aggression army drove a heavy lorry deliberately against a beauty shop in Junae sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. Thus it destroyed the shop completely, breaking another house next to it. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, April 13, 1968.)

On April 13, 1968, three beasts including Sergeant Brown belonging to the 44th Battery of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into a house in Ryoam-ri, Daechon-up, Boryong county, South Chungchong Province. They smashed there all the household articles and pommelled three villagers—Choi Jong Sun, Ri Kyong Sun and another who tried to stop them, causing gashes on their heads and bruises on their bodies. (*Taejon Ilbo*, April 16, 1968.)

In Bosan-ri, Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, on the night of April 26, 1968, Psc Richard Speed belonging to the 1st Battalion of the 31st Infantry Regiment, 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, tried to rape a Korean woman named Jong Suk Hi who had given birth to a child only 10 days before. When she resisted, he set fire to her house and ran away. The fire bu-

rned down 12 houses, causing losses amounting to over one million *won* and Jong Se Yong, an eight-year old boy, was burnt to death as a result. (*Radio Dongyang*, April 27, 1968.)

On May 12, 1968, Pfc G. William and Corporal Reid Donald belonging to the military advisory group of the U.S. imperialist aggression army asked an inhabitant named Ha Jin Op to show them his watch when they drove a car in a street in Gajwadong, Inchon city. They snatched it from him and drove away. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, May 13, 1968.)

On June 10, 1968, at dawn three scoundrels of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops including Sergeant Dicks belonging to the 58th Ordnance and Ammunition Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into the Hwanghae Inn in Sihung-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, smashed household articles and gave the manager of the inn a drubbing, inflicting a heavy wound on him. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, June 11, 1968.)

On June 13, 1968, Goins, a seaman of the U.S. imperialist aggression ship "Overseas Liner", made a rush into an inn in Jungang-dong, Central district, Inchon city, smashed doors, mirrors and other articles at random, causing losses amounting to over 80,000 *won*. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, June 14, 1968.)

On July 14, 1968, Psc Arrey and Psc Edward, both belonging to the Headquarters Company of the Taegu base of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, broke into a restaurant in Bongdok-dong, Taegu city, and ran away with an electric fan worth 13,000 *won*.

(*Taegu Ilbo*, July 16, 1968.)

On August 9, 1968, over ten gangsters belonging to the 17th Transport Battalion, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, broke into Kim Sun Pyo's shop in Sangtae 3-ri, Unhyon sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and plundered there. When seven villagers tried to stop them, the gangsters did group violence to them and threw four of them, Pi Chae Hon, Ri Jae Son, Kim Jae Hon and another into a critical condition, injuring them seriously. Then they mixed up all the goods in the shop and ran away. (*Choson Ilbo*, August 10, 1968.)

On September 6, 1968, several beasts belonging to the 6th Battalion of 36th Battery, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, plundered and carried away with a lorry all the pebbles collected as a means of living by some 30 poor inhabitants including Jong Hi Chol on the riverside before Nulno-ri, Papyong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, September 9, 1968.)

At around 16:50, September 13, 1968, the scoundrels of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who were madly driving a military car in the street in Shinam-dong, Taegu city, ran up against a tricycle ahead, to wreck it completely and ran away. (*Taegu Ilbo*, September 15, 1968.)

At around 12, October 24, 1968, Corporal William Smith, a rascal belonging to the U.S. imperialist aggression army, fired recklessly at a passenger car on the road in front of Yontan-ri, Junae sub-county,

Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and smashed the windows and body of the car. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, October 25, 1968.)

On October 28, 1968, a U.S. imperialist aggression army bandit together with another American rascal in civilian clothes, intruded into the "Dongmyongdang Watch Shop" in Sinchon-dong, Taegu, and asked its keeper to show a watch and then ran away with it. Fifteen minutes later, they appeared in another watch shop in Chilsong-dong, Taegu, and carried away watches in the same manner. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, October 30, 1968.)

On November 3, 1968, Corporal B. Hudson belonging to the 3rd Battalion of the Artillery Command, the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, and Corporal Alfred Cromer belonging to the 4th Guided Missile Command asked a young man named Jong Song Tae about the time in a back alley in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and gave him a blow in his face suddenly. Then the rascals ran away with his watch. (*Kyonghyang Shinmun*, November 4, 1968.)

On December 15, 1968, Corporal R.L. Richard and another rascal belonging to the 503rd M.P. Unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army robbed a passer-by named Gye Yong Hi of her goods on the road in front of Hang-dong, Inchon city, Kyonggi Province. Then they carried her on their car to a hill on the Sowolmi Island and gave her a drubbing, inflicting on her a heavy wound. (*Hanguk Ilbo*, December 18, 1968.)

At around 9:40, February 22, 1969, Pfc Balvow

of the 7th Cavalry Unit, 2nd Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, set fire to the house of Li Yong Wu in Wunchon-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, burning down a straw-thatched house and furniture, causing damages worth over 80,000 *won*. (*Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, February 24, 1969.)

On April 29, 1969, Psc Pigson, a rogue belonging to the Headquarters Company of Camp Carol of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, intruded into the house of Kim Su Yong in Sokjon 2-dong, Woegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, took away with him a radio set and a table-clock. (*Ryongnam Ilbo*, May 2, 1969.)

On May 14, 1969, a rascal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army drove an army car into an alley too narrow for a vehicle in Banghwa-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, and knocked down the house of Kim Dong Chol. As a result, the house and all the household articles were destroyed and a woman named Kim Jong Ja and another woman named Kim Hi Yong in the house were killed and seriously wounded respectively. (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, May 15, 1969.)

These atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in South Korea are grave criminal acts totally trampling underfoot human conscience and morality and violating even the elementary norms of international law.

These are also intolerable bestial atrocities, all perpetrated deliberately and purposely, and reveal the ogreish nature of the U.S. imperialist aggression army as it is.

All facts patently show that the U.S. imperialists are the most ferocious aggressors, most truculent human butchers and most shameless plunderers against the Korean people and the inveterate enemy with whom our people can not live under the same sky.

Yet, the U.S. imperialists shamelessly pretend to be a "friend", a "helper" of the South Korean people.

How can those who occupy South Korea by force of arms, enforcing the evil colonial rule for over 20 years, slaughtering the South Korean people at random, destroying all that is valuable and plundering the people of their properties at will, ever be a "friend" and "helper" of the South Korean people? The U.S. imperialist aggressors are not the friends of the South Korean people but the most ferocious enemy and not the helpers but the most burglarious aggressors and plunderers.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are craftily scheming to justify their criminal acts by the so-called "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" today. With nothing, however, can the scoundrels cover up their criminal nature.

According to reports of the South Korean press and news agencies, the cases of crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in one year after the so-called "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement"

became "operative" are six times greater in number than in the previous one year, and in the past two years the so-called "jurisdiction" under the "agreement" was exercised only in one case among thousands of cases of atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Kyonggi Province and Seoul and even that case was hushed up on the plea of the "lack of evidence" and the like.

This fact alone is enough to prove that the so-called "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" is an out-and-out aggressive and country-selling criminal document designed to legalize the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army, protect and encourage the bestial atrocities of the rascals against the South Korean people.

The ever more wanton criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in South Korea are no more than a direct product of their intensified policies of war and fascistization.

While intensifying as never before the preparations for an aggressive war in South Korea of late, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are maliciously raising the military provocation racket against the northern half of the Republic.

Far from drawing a due lesson from the "Pueblo" incident last year, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a large-size spy plane deep into the territorial air of our country some time ago to perpetrate hostile acts and, after it was shot down by the self-defence measure of our People's Army, they are extremely aggravating the situation twaddling about any "retaliation" like a thief calling others thief.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, wirepulling the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are running wilder in the fascist suppression of the South Korean people to eliminate all the socio-political elements which they regard as an obstacle to the execution of their policy of war.

The scoundrels have already arrested and imprisoned without any justification a large number of revolutionaries and patriots on charges of involvement in the "case" of the Revolutionary Party for Unification and many other "cases" in South Korea and are committing the heinous criminal acts of inflicting death sentence and other heavy penalties upon them by staging murderous "trials" almost every day.

This is nothing but the last kick of the doomed.

Today, the South Korean people are vigorously waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in various forms in towns and villages, underground and in mountains and even in prison and at murderous "court" to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, smash their colonial rule and seize power in their hands and peacefully unify the fatherland by their decisive struggle.

We strongly demand once again that the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea at once, taking with them all their lethal weapons.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in South Korea, the Korean people will never cease even for a moment the struggle to sweep away the enemy from our land and will mete out deserving punishment to the scoundrels for all their crimes

committed against our people.

This is the firm determination of the 40 million Korean people who are keeping up the struggle, thoroughly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and rallied as firm as a rock around him.

U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous and most shameless aggressor of modern times and the common enemy of the peoples of the whole world.

Today there is no place on the earth to which U.S. imperialism does not stretch out its tentacles of aggression, and where U.S. imperialism sets foot, the people always shed blood.

As long as there exists U.S. imperialism, the world cannot be in peace nor will aggression and war, slaughter and plunder be brought to an end.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world"**.

When the peoples of all countries of the world direct the spearhead of struggle to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and join in mutilating them, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end.

We are convinced that the international democratic organizations, the democratic public organizations of all countries of the world and the peoples of the whole world who treasure peace and national liberation, human right and dignity will resolutely fight against U.S. imperialism, and at the same time, strongly demand the unconditional, immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea, vehemently denounce the crim-

inal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in South Korea and express firm solidarity as ever with the sacred struggle of our people for driving out the scoundrels and peacefully unifying the fatherland.

**Democratic Front for the Unification of the
Fatherland**

**Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the
Fatherland**

Korean National Peace Committee

Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea

League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea

Korean Democratic Women's Union

**General Federation of Literary and Art Unions
of Korea**

Korean Journalists' Union

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association

Association of Democratic Scientists of Korea

Korean Students' Committee

Korean Red Cross Society

Pyongyang, Korea, June 21, 1969.

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